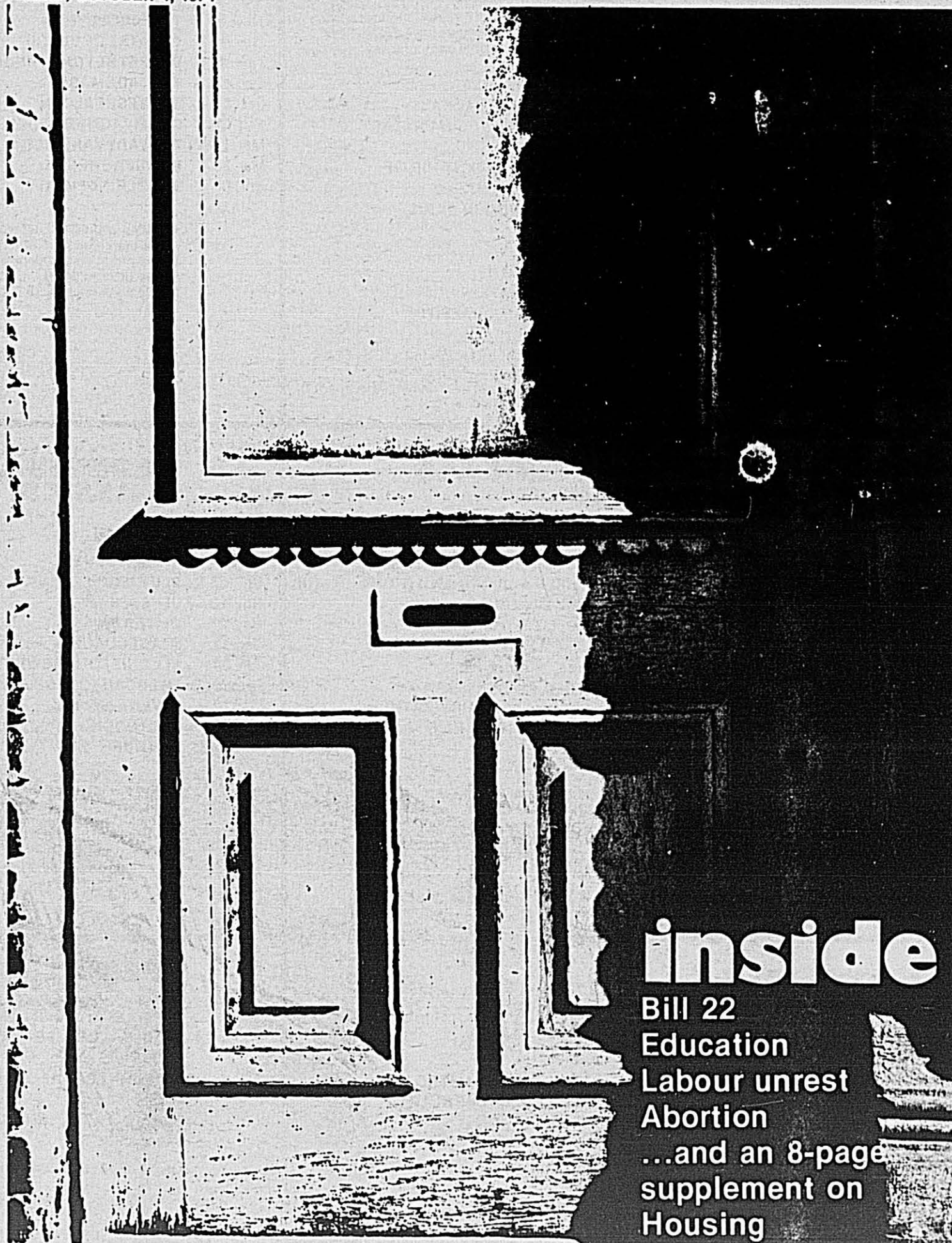


MCGILL DAILY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1974



inside

Bill 22
Education
Labour unrest
Abortion
...and an 8-page
supplement on
Housing



McGill Film Society

SATURDAY SERIES 1

- Oct. 5 THE NEW LAND
- Oct. 12 HEAVY TRAFFIC
- *Oct. 19 L'AVENTURE C'EST L'AVENTURE
- Oct. 26 SAVE THE TIGER
- Nov. 2 A TOUCH OF CLASS
- *Nov. 9 DON'T LOOK NOW
- Nov. 23 SHAFT
- *Nov. 30 CRIES AND WHISPERS
- Dec. 7 SLEEPER
- Dec. 14 PAT GARRETT AND BILLY THE KID

All films will be in Leacock 132 except those marked by * which will be held in Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium.
Times of shows: 7:00pm and 9:30pm
Series tickets: \$5.50 for 7pm; \$6.00 for 9:30
Single admission: \$.75

SATURDAY SERIES 2

Saturday Series 2 has not yet been completed; however, the following list is made up of films we intend to book. Those films that have a specific date have already been booked and will be shown on that particular day.

- Jan. DAY FOR NIGHT
- Feb. 8 DAY OF THE JACKAL
- Feb. 15 JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR
- Feb. PAPILLON
- March 8 THE APPRENTICESHIP OF DUDDY KRAVITZ
- March LAST TANGO IN PARIS
- March CABARET
- April EL TOPO
- April CHINATOWN
- April CONVERSATION
- April AMERICAN GRAFFITI

All films will be shown in L132 or FDAA.
Times of shows: 7:00 & 9:30pm
Series tickets: \$TBA 7:00pm; TBA 9:30pm.
Single admission: \$.75

FRIDAY MYSTERY & DETECTIVE SERIES

- *Oct. 18 THE LONG GOODBYE
- Nov. 1 THE BIG SLEEP
- Nov. 15 THEATRE OF BLOOD
- Nov. 29 SECRET BEYOND THE DOOR
- Dec. 13 THE JADE MASK
- Jan. 31 MALTESE FALCON
- Feb. 21 CHAMPAGNE MURDERS
- Mar. 14 THE LADY VANISHES
- Mar. 28 MURDER SHE SAID
- Apr. 11 DOUBLE INDEMNITY

All films will be in Leacock 132, except those marked with * which will be in FDAA.
Times of shows: 7:00pm & 9:30pm
Series tickets: \$4.00
Single admission: \$.75

FRIDAY INTERNATIONAL SERIES

- Oct. 11 THE HARDER THEY COME
- *Oct. 25 MA NUIT CHEZ MAUDE
- *Nov. 8 THE ADVENTURES OF GOOPY AND BAGHA
- Nov. 22 THE FIRST CIRCLE
- Dec. 6 THE OPTIMISTS
- Dec. 20 GUNGADIN
- Jan. 24 PAYDAY
- Feb. 7 DODESKADEN
- Feb. 28 LA BONNE ANNEE
- Mar. 21 RETOUR D'AFRIQUE
- Apr. 4 WALKABOUT
- Apr. 18 ENTERTAINING MR. SLOANE

All films will be in Leacock 132 except those marked by * which will be held in Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium.
Times of shows: 7:00pm & 9:30pm
Series tickets: \$4.50
Single admission: \$.75

MUSICALS

Wednesdays

- *Oct. 16 GUYS AND DOLLS
- *Nov. 6 THREE SAILORS AND A GIRL
- Nov. 20 GAY DIVORCEE
- Dec. 4 FOLLOW THE FLEET
- Dec. 18 TBA
- Feb. 5 TBA
- Feb. 26 GOLD DIGGERS OF '33
- Mar. 19 IT'S ALWAYS FAIR WEATHER
- Apr. 2 SINGING IN THE RAIN
- Apr. 16 OLIVER

All films will be in Leacock 132 except those marked with * which will be in FDAA.
One showing only 8:00pm
Series tickets: \$2.50
Single admission: \$.50

WEDNESDAY CLASSICS

- *Oct. 9 CITIZEN KANE
- *Oct. 23 BLUE ANGEL
- Nov. 13 ULYSSES
- Nov. 27 OLIVER TWIST
- Dec. 11 STAGE COACH
- Jan. 29 ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT
- Feb. 19 THE ROAD TO UTOPIA
- Mar. 12 SEVEN SAMURAI
- Mar. 26 HIGH NOON
- Apr. 9 BEN HUR

All films will be in Leacock 132 except those marked by * which will be held in Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium.
One showing only: 8:00pm
Series tickets: \$2.50
Single admission: \$.50

FROM THE FRENCH NEW WAVE TO 1971 FESTIVAL

MARCH 3 through MARCH 7

All films are in French with either English subtitles or dubbed English.

- Monday LAST YEAR AT MARIENBAD (7 p.m.)
- March 3 HIROSHIMA MON AMOUR (9:30 p.m.)

- Tuesday MASCULIN FEMININ (7:00 p.m.)
- March 4 TBA (9:30)

- Wednesday JUDEX (7:00 p.m.)
- March 5 LES BICHES (9:30 p.m.)

Thursday TBA (7 & 9:30 p.m.)

- Friday ZAZIE DANS LE METRO (7:00 p.m.)
- March 6 THE BRIDE WORE BLACK (9:30 p.m.)

All films will be in Leacock 132.
Times of shows: 7 & 9:30 p.m.
Series tickets: \$2.50
Single admission: \$.50

SPECIALS

- Fri. Oct. 4 STEELYARD BLUES FDAA (7:00 p.m.)
- KLUTE (9:30 p.m.)
- Oct. 31 THE NIGHT OF THE LIVING DEAD
- three shows 7, 9, 11 FDAA
- Feb. 14 ROMEO AND JULIET L132 (7:00 & 9:30 p.m.)
- Single admission: \$.75

GET YOUR SERIES TICKETS AT
STUDENTS' SOCIETY OFFICE

Morgentaler: fighting for women's right to abortion

by Bob Rosell

On October 2, the Supreme Court of Canada began its deliberations in the abortion case of Dr. Henry Morgentaler. At the same time, over one hundred people picketed in support of Morgentaler despite nearfreezing temperatures and a steady drizzle in front of Montreal's Palais de Justice.

Morgentaler was first arrested in June 1970 and charged on four counts of performing and one count of conspiring to perform illegal abortions. He now faces a total of 13 charges. He has publicly admitted to performing over 6,000 abortions and in July 1973, to demonstrate how abortions are performed and to dramatize his case, he performed a live abortion on the cross Canada TV show W-5. He has marched in demonstrations, stood on picket lines, and addressed rallies supporting repeal of Canada's abortion laws. He has been called a humanitarian by some, and a murderer by others.

Last July, the Quebec Court of Appeals sentenced Morgentaler to 18 months in jail and three years probation for one of the 13 charges against him. This ruling overturned the November verdict of a Montreal jury that acquitted him on that same charge.

According to Canadian law, a woman may only obtain a legal abortion after a therapeutic committee of three doctors has determined that the continuation of pregnancy would be dangerous to the woman's life or health.

Under this law, no hospital is obliged to establish an abortion committee—which has meant that many rural and most Catholic hospitals have not done so.

Many women face long delays in waiting to be screened by these committees, which makes their abortions more dangerous. According to Morgentaler, an abortion done before 12 weeks of pregnancy is four times safer than one done after 12 weeks.

Morgentaler says that the existing law discriminates against women who live far from major cities and are therefore often "denied access to legal abortions during the time it would be safe, so they consequently have to resort either to self-induced abortion or to quack abortionists with all the dangers that this involves—or, they are forced into compulsory pregnancies which no woman should be forced into."

Morgentaler and various feminist and other pro-abortion groups have been campaigning for over four years for repeal of the abortion laws. They ask that clinics be set up across the

country where women could have access to safe abortions and to contraceptive information and devices.

Abortion not a birth control method

Morgentaler does not consider abortion an acceptable means of birth control: "I consider abortion a back-up means of birth control. I think it's better to avoid abortion because there are dangers to abortion and this is why I'm so insistent that when it is necessary it be done by competent medical doctors in order to minimize the dangers. I think it is much preferable for a woman not to get into the situation of an unwanted pregnancy. But since unwanted pregnancies do occur, either as a result of failure of contraceptive methods or a failure to use any—well then, abortion should be available by competent medical people."

Morgentaler says he does not feel that many women used abortion as a contraceptive device. In his practice, he says he always counsels women to use contraceptives rather than abortion as a means of avoiding unwanted pregnancy. He says he was not for abortion, per se, but rather "for the respect of a woman's responsible decision to" terminate an unwanted pregnancy and for access to medically safe abortions."

Morgentaler has been attacked by the anti-abortion "Right to Life" groups who have launched massive campaigns against abortion, including the distribution of colour pictures of fetuses and sending letters to M.P.'s. They charge that Morgentaler murders "innocent babies".

"These charges are unfounded, unscientific, and absurd," Morgentaler argues. "A woman who wants an abortion does not want to kill a baby. To equate a fertilized egg with a living baby and to say that abortion is the same as infanticide is totally absurd... It's a great responsibility for a

woman—a couple, to decide to have a baby because a baby needs care, attention, love, and a home, and therefore it takes a responsible decision to bring a baby into this world. Foremost, it should be up to the woman to decide whether a pregnancy should continue or not."

Morgentaler was imprisoned for a short period, and has had both his office and his home raided by the police. Additionally, the tax department has charged Morgentaler with withholding taxes. He now faces the possibility of a life sentence for the abortions he has performed.

Abortion laws should be repealed

While the Canadian government may consider Morgentaler a criminal, a 1972 Gallup poll shows that two out of three Canadians feel the abortion laws should be repealed. While attacking Morgentaler in the courts, the government has also been escalating the restrictions on abortion across the country.

They have reduced abortion facilities in Montreal by closing two women's hospitals. In Regina, prohibitive fees of \$150-\$200 are being charged for therapeutic abortions—over and above the cost of medicare. In many cities residency requirements have been established. Some hospitals refuse to perform abortions for women more than 12 weeks pregnant. The Toronto Metro Council refused a grant to the Birth Control and V.D. Control Center because it provided an abortion referral service.

Justice Minister Otto Lang recently said that he wanted to make abortion more inaccessible. If results of a forthcoming study show that hospitals are approving abortion applications too freely, Lang has promised to introduce legislation to make hospitals liable for prosecution for "failure to exercise responsibility".

During the last period, feminists and other proponents of legalized abortion have been

concentrating their efforts in building support for Dr. Morgentaler. His four year legal battle is now before the Supreme Court.

Hope for a "yes" from Supreme Court

According to Morgentaler, a favourable Supreme Court decision could make abortion legal in Canada: "The Supreme Court could declare the abortion law invalid at which point most doctors theoretically should be able to perform abortions for women needing them or asking for them. This also has implications for cases involving other doctors which are pending now in the sense that none of these will probably proceed until such time as the Supreme Court comes down with a ruling."

"They will also have to rule on article 45 which basically states that anyone has the right to perform a surgical operation on another person if it's done with reasonable care and if it's in the interests of that person, considering all the circumstances of the case. And that was the article under which I was acquitted by the jury. My acquittal or conviction will stand on whether they uphold this article as a valid defense or not, and it will be a guideline to other juries who eventually try doctors on similar charges."

On January 22, 1973, the U.S. Supreme Court handed down a decision legalizing abortion throughout the United States. Abortion is also legal in Britain, Japan, and many other countries. The status of the abortion laws in Canada is now being tested through Dr. Morgentaler's case.

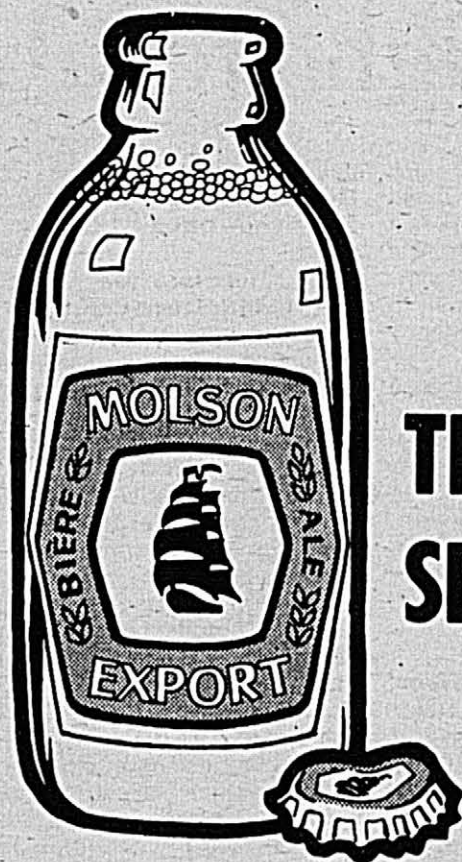
As one woman put it while marching on last Wednesday's picket line: "I'm here because Morgentaler's trial is one part of our fight for the right to get an abortion when we need one, and I'll keep on picketing 'till we've won that right. No judge and no man sitting in parliament is going to tell me what to do with my body."

Across the country, people have organized "Morgentaler Defense Committees" which have held picket lines, demonstrations, rallies, etc.

At McGill the Morgentaler Defense Committee has an office in Morrice Hall Rm. 30. It can also be reached at 392-5038 or 845-7837.



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Open House '74

**SPECIAL EVENTS
FRIDAY OCTOBER 4**

CENTRE FOR LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT:

A public symposium on improving teaching and learning at universities and colleges will be held in the Frank Dawson Adams auditorium at 1:00 p.m. Several panel members, with different perspectives on the subject, will exchange views, before open discussion with the audience.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS:

John Crispo, Dean of the Faculty of Management Studies at the University of Toronto is speaking on "Industrial Relations, Today and Tomorrow" in Bronfman 301 at 2:30 p.m.

Faculty of education:

Debate on CEGEP in Quebec; panel consisting of Paul Gallagher, Director of Dawson College, Anne Klitching, Career Section of Dawson, an individual in industry, and an individual in charge of CEGEP students changing to university, and a student. 2:00 p.m. in the Education Building.

OPENING CEREMONIES:

To be held on the steps of the Arts Building. Guests will be Mrs. Robert Bell, and Claude Lachance, former McGill student and youngest Member of Parliament ever elected. 12:15 p.m.

T.G.I.F. DANCE:

Union Ballroom, 8:00 p.m. For all high school, CEGEP, and university students, featuring Caravan. 50c admission.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:

Slides and movies on Vietnam with speaker Prof. Samuel Noumoff, Leacock 28, 1:00-5:00 p.m. Also, panel discussion in Leacock 425, 2:30-4:30 p.m.

Bill 22: dividing French from English



by Julian Sher

Bill 22, the Quebec government's controversial new language law, has been the center of debate for some months now. The English-language media has barraged its readers with mountains of stories of the bill's injustices and probable dire effects on the economy.

The issue will be examined in three sections. The opening sections explore the existence of Quebec as a nation, the forms of inequality it faces, and the need for Canada's rulers to head off opposition to that unequal status. The second and third parts of the study will look at "bilingualism", the inherent flaw in a bill which isolates the language issue from its socio-economic basis, and the reasons for fighting Bill 22.

It's still possible to walk through a McGill cafeteria and hear a "pepsi" joke or notice graffiti in the bathrooms cursing the "frogs".

At the same time, it's rare to go through a day without finding some students and professors discussing how Bill 22 will screw up their job plans, how the "French" are never satisfied, how Bourassa has sold "us" out for a few more French votes...

These two aspects of daily life in the anglophone community are only two sides of the same coin: one is the racism that's part and parcel of francophones' inferior status; the other is a reaction to a government attempt to undercut resistance to that status.

In essence, that's what Bill 22 is all about. Bourassa and his big business backers hope to satisfy francophones with a subordinate position by pretending to do something about it. Bill 22, in fact, perpetuates the status quo of national equality and further divides French from English.

Now how on earth can you talk about the "oppression" of francophones when it's they, isn't it, who are taking away anglophones' rights? Doesn't Bill 22 go too far already?

Hold on. A debate over the language question becomes hopelessly confused unless we start from common assumptions.

Along with the Star, George Springate, Trudeau and the McGill Board of Governors (among others), we might see the province of Quebec as a "province just like the others" composed of a "cultural group" which happens to speak French. Then we're likely to get upset by what are seen as unreasonable demands by francophone Quebecers. If, on the other hand, we take francophones in Quebec—the Quebec people—to form an historically constituted nation deprived of its right to determine its own future, opposition to Bill 22 becomes part of a wider fight for full equality between Canada's two nations.

Probably the majority of McGill students would favor the first group of assumptions. Most of us were raised—with an added dosage of racism—on one or both of two myths about Quebec.

We were either taught that Quebec is just one, albeit the most turbulent, of Canada's ten provinces; or we were led to concede its cultural uniqueness without granting it corresponding political status—that is, Quebec was a bit different (with all that "French culture" and stuff) and deserved some concessions—so long as the structures of Confederation remained untouched.

Unfortunately for the myth-makers, many francophone young people were not raised to accept the same ideas. If they were, many no longer accept them. Along with a good number of anglophones they talk about "la nation quebécoise". They see Quebec as a nation, not in the popular sense of the term, referring to nation-states such as England, France, etc. Rather, Quebec, in their eyes, is like the nations of some of the mid-19th century European communities—a stable group with common

language, territory, culture and economic life but lacking for whatever reason, control of its own state.

Within the nation-state of Canada, then, we can consider the existence of two nations: English-Canadians throughout the country and francophones in Quebec. The Quebec nation is not something dreamed up in the minds of some rabid separatists. It has evolved over the past four centuries.

In 1810, the British military governor of Canada bitterly noted that the conquered French settlers considered themselves part of "la nation canadienne". After decades of unsuccessful assimilation, British and local colonial rulers opted for the continued subjugation of the conquered Quebecois nation through forced and unequal membership in the Confederation.

That's the type of membership it was, not counting Grade 10 history books. The ordinary people of the Quebec nation were not consulted—a logical decision from the point of view of the railway and financial barons who engineered Confederation. After all, the highly-centralized federal scheme was hardly a popular plan. A

confederacy of the two Canadas, sharing equal state powers was the demand of a mass protest movement in Quebec led by the Parti Rouge.

But the Montreal and Toronto financial kingpins would have nothing of the sort. If anyone cherishes the myth that the Fathers of Confederation had any concern for the Quebec people other than the cooptation of right-wing business and Church leaders, the frank words of conservative Canadian historian Donald Creighton are instructive: The current notion that there should be "an equal partnership between the two founding races", he said in 1970, is a "completely new idea, which formed no part in the plans of the Fathers of Confederation".

Thus, the Canadian rulers in 1867 refused to see Quebec as a nation and reduced its national character to a linguistic, cultural provincial entity, deprived of the basic right to determine its own future.

Today, as in 1867, the big monopolists and financiers running the country favor the forced retention of Quebec within the borders of the Canadian state. This is not because of some sentimentality about Canadian unity or even because of a racist contempt for the French people, (though the

latter certainly exists). From their profit-seeking perspective their motives are much more down to earth and understandable. On top of the basic denial of the Quebec people's right to self-determination, Canadian business rulers have built other forms of national oppression—economic, social and cultural. (We'll look at how this is manifested in the realm of language and assimilation in the second part of this article.)

What some of us might forget within the protecting walls of Leacock or McConnell—and what media commentators are not likely to remind us about is the fact that for decades big business has thrived on the uneven economic development of Canada which keeps Quebec relatively underdeveloped and a pool of cheap labour.

With a quarter of the Canadian labour force, Quebec has more than its share of the country's unemployment—40% in 1971. The B & B Commission of the 60's showed that only Indians and immigrant Italians have lower incomes than francophones in Quebec. Across Canada a person of British origin earns an average of 20 percent more than a French Canadian; taking Quebec alone this figure rises to 35 percent. The average income of the Canadians of British origin in each province exceeds the provincial mean by 10 percent except in Quebec where the figure is 42.4 percent. Finally, the B & B report noted that within a province where English is the first language of only 13.3 percent of the population, those of British origin who are unilingually English have a higher income than bilinguals of either French or English origin! Of course, all of these inequalities insure an even greater rate of profit for the corporations, largely American and Canadian, which dominate the Quebec economy.

The argument is made by

Continued on next page

Divides...

Continued from previous page

some apologists that most of the B & B's statistics, dating from 1961, are of dubious value today. It is true that some steps were taken to alleviate some of the aspects of the Quebecois' inferior position during and after the Quiet Revolution. But the Royal Commission's figures establish beyond doubt that national oppression certainly existed at least for many decades preceding the supposed Age of Aquarius in the 60's. The continued popular unrest since then testifies to the maintenance of the basic forms of inequality.

Consider, for example, the thousands of people who demonstrated against Bill 63 in 1969, or marched for McGill

Francais; the nationalist positions of Quebec's three largest union centrals; and the capture by the Parti Quebecois, of half the francophone popular vote in 1972. If national equality really did exist, why would the liberals ram Bill 22 through parliament so quickly in order, as one minister admitted, to avoid the expected protests and demonstrations that would occur in the fall?

The ruling circles in Canada certainly consider these facts. While the men at the top may alter various aspects of the Quebec nation's subordinate position in order to assuage the Quebec people, they remain firmly opposed to any marked improvement in their inferior status, much less to any notion of self-determination.

Big business in Canada, moreover, wields a double-edged sword: it knows that the granting of full national rights

to the Quebec people would undermine the economic and political rule; yet, it is equally aware that continued national subjugation also threatens the stability of its rule by sparking resistance and social unrest.

The controversial Bill 22 is designed to help the rulers of Quebec by pretending to "solve" national oppression without really doing anything about it. Bourassa babbles on about "cultural sovereignty". But what is really uppermost in the minds of his corporate backers is the preservation of the social order against threats posed by resistance to national oppression.

For example, in the Fantus Report leaked to the press last year, American multinationals told the Quebec government to settle the language dispute in order to guarantee security for capital investments. Just recently, the head of the Montreal

Chambre du Commerce said the government must push through Bill 22 "to avoid the social unrest we've seen in the past."

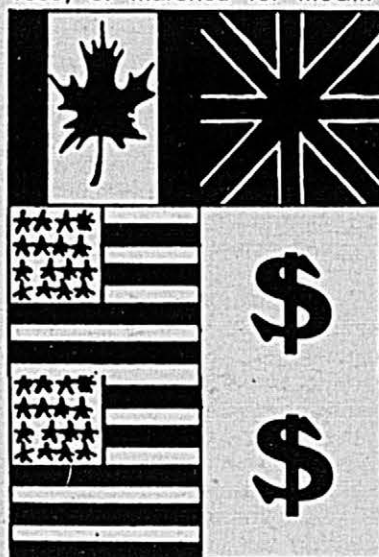
Justice Minister Jerome Choquette echoed these worries in the National Assembly. "In spite of the risks it runs," the government must make Bill 22 law because it is necessary to prevent crises of frustration or national or social alienation which might upset public order," he said.

Bourassa spoke along similar lines when he stressed the need to head off the funneling of the Quebec people's anger at national oppression into the support of the PQ. "By proclaiming French the only official language in Quebec, the government is seeking to demonstrate that this can be established without breaking up the country," he said.

The vote-getting interpretation of Premier Bourassa's

promotion of Bill 22 is only partly true. The premier wants to gain popular support with his sham "nationalism", but not only for the pragmatic reason of re-election. He also has in mind the needs of Canadian big business, which he has so faithfully served in the past—and social turmoil because of opposition to inequality is just not "good for business."

The Montreal Star gave guarded approval to this tactic of undercutting resistance to national inequality in an editorial last May: "The government's apparent feeling that it can assuage nationalist pressures with this bill is a politically pragmatic approach that might succeed," it wrote. Unfortunately for the Star, Bourassa, and the corporations they serve, Bill 22 has succeeded only in creating more popular disenchantment than it was supposed to remove.



"Bilingualism" *c'est pas une* Part 2

Bill 22 was destined to be a bomb, because the basic strategy behind it is flawed. It was hoped that national inequality could be reduced solely to a question of language. Place a few bilingual billboards here and there and "Poof! There it is—no more inequality."

But it's obviously not that simple. You cannot legislate away linguistic oppression without tampering with the social class relations upon which those inequalities are built. The language question—like the economic and social injustices discussed in the first section of this article—is one of the forms of social oppression that arise from the denial of self-determination. Because of its more blatant manifestations, the language issue has been perhaps the sharpest focus of Quebec people's national struggle.

We've all been taught, of course, that our country is "bilingual"; but anyone who's been west of Hull knows that's only true in theory. It seems ridiculous, too, to make Albertans learn French (presumably so they can read both sides of their tax forms) while at the same time as we shall see,

denying full language equality to French in Quebec.

But the facade of "bilingualism" serves a vital purpose. The idea seems to be that instead of granting full language rights to the Quebec people (which might only fuel demands for other national rights) it's safer to pretend the country is "bilingual" and then condemn the "extremist" Quebecois when they reject this sham "bilingualism".

And a sham it most certainly is. Not, of course, according to the seven McGill law faculty members who made a much-publicized statement on Bill 22 last July. They cite Gendron Commission statistics and a public poll to prove that French is not endangered "to the point where drastic measures are required for its preservation." That assertion, they maintain, "is refuted by every fact obvious to those who know the province."

But what indeed are the obvious, and not-so-obvious facts about "bilingualism"?

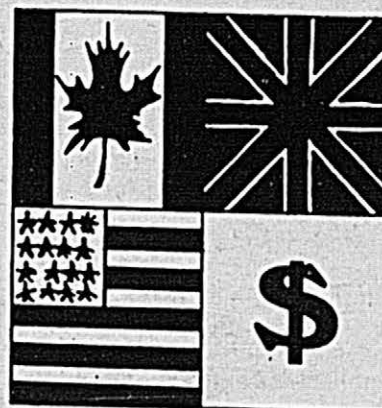
Here's what McGill Board of Governor member G.H. Hart had to say about the matter: "Quebec has need of capital," said the Bank of Montreal chairmen, "and the holders of

capital would not enjoy the prospect of seeing the French language obligatory in the factories and schools."

The results are predictable. Francophone workers are still often the last to be promoted; and some ceilings even exist on the class mobility of the francophone middle class eager to rise in social status (hence the support the PQ receives from some of these sectors).

In many cases, too, French workers are forced to speak English. Hard to believe? Evidence lies not only in the demand for French as the working language in such major strikes as last year's Firestone walkout, but in the Gendron Commission as well. The commission noted that the use of English with anglophone superiors was necessary for 52% of Francophone workers, 67% of Francophone office employees and 78% of Francophone administrators. These and other statistics obliged the commission to conclude: "The majority finds itself forced, in its inter-group relations, to make English the language of communication."

To make matters worse, the Quebec nation not only faces



linguistic inequalities, but also the uninviting prospect of a slow, yet persistent forced assimilation. Trudeau or McGill law professors notwithstanding "bilingualism" has meant the forced assimilation of growing numbers of Quebecois. The fact that francophones have declined from 81.1 percent to 80.7 percent of the population in the last decade (down from 82.5 percent in 1951) is only the tip of the iceberg. A confidential Ministry of Education study published by Le Devoir shows that the rate of increase of the anglophone minority is 35 percent higher than the francophone rate, largely because it benefits from five times the number of transfers from

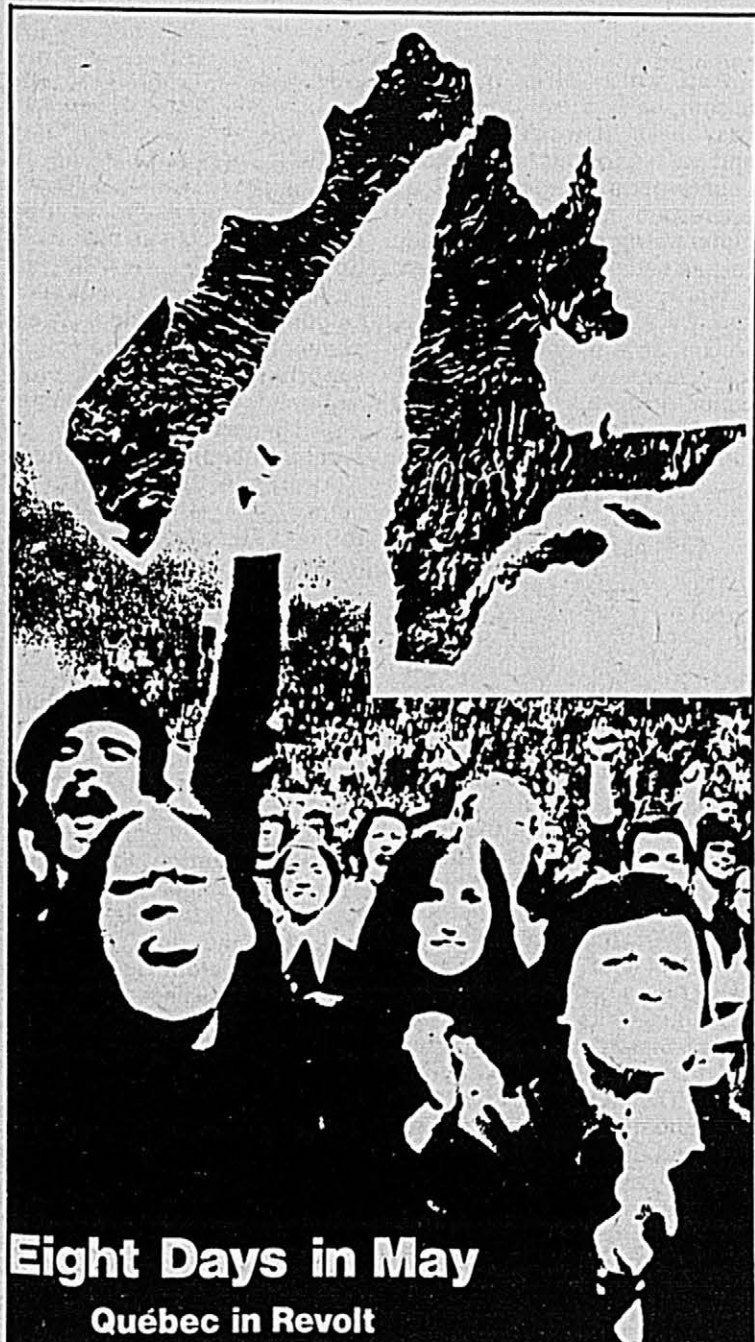
other linguistic groups. To put it another way, linguistic transfers account for 36% of the anglophone growth, but only 1.7 percent of the francophone growth.

Most of the new recruits to the anglophone minority come from the immigrant population, although in the past decade a total of 73,500 francophones were also assimilated. (The anglicisation rate in wealthier communities is rather high: in Huntingdon and Mont-Royal, 10 percent of the young people are anglicized; the figure reaches 15 percent in Pontiac and 25 percent Point Claire.

Fortunately, there are many people—obviously less in touch with the province than our McGill experts—who do not deny that a certain degree of forced assimilation faces the Quebec people.

Unfortunately, this process is often justified in two ways. With overt racism, it is argued that English is "easier to learn", or, in the end, it is a "better" language.

A more subtle approach maintains that forced assimilation occurs because "the French and immigrants want to become anglicized". That rationale is only partially true,



Eight Days in May
Québec in Revolt

blague!

for it ignores the social forces that make such a phenomenon inevitable. In other words, it's no accident that newcomers, or native francophones, are forced (or "choose") to learn English: it's a result of the national oppression that exists.

For one could hardly expect otherwise in a province dominated by Canadian and American capital, where—as the B & B commission pointed out—speaking only French is more a liability than an asset.

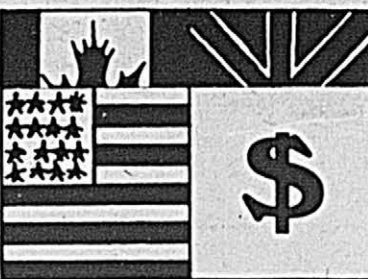
A vicious circle thus emerges. To get ahead, you have to learn English, which means consciously avoiding assimilation into the francophone majority if you're an immigrant, or adopting a new national cloak if you're Quebecois. But this very absorption into the anglophone community reinforces the privileged status of English; thus francophones—as francophones—never really can get ahead.

Under the guise of "free choice", Bill 63 promoted this language inequality by maintaining the status quo of "bilingualism". Knowing the consequences, thousands of Quebecois protested the infamous bill in 1969. Since then, the school system has accen-

tuated its role as one of the methods of anglophone absorption of immigrants. For every immigrant at the primary and secondary level who opts for the francophone sector, nine now join the anglophone network.

Clearly though, the language problem cannot be solved by changing the school system. The root of the language inequality lies in the economic and political domination of a class which limits the national rights of the Quebec people and thus forces immigrants away from that nation.

Herin lies the inherent flaw of Bill 22. Obviously unwilling to alter these very relations which keep it on top, the Canadian ruling class with Bill 22 has gone as far as it probably can: beefing up the stature of French on paper, but leaving essentially intact the unjust status quo of "bilingualism".



Part 3

une vraie unité a real unity

by Julian Sher

Because it leaves untouched the political and economic basis of the Quebec nation's unequal status, Bill 22 serves only to buttress the farce of "bilingualism" under the thin veil of "nationalism." What the English language loses by not being dignified with "official" recognition in the first article of the bill, it makes up for with the countless ifs, ands, and buts in the remaining 100 or so clauses, which guarantee it almost the same privileges it has always enjoyed in Quebec. For instance:

- public administration, utilities, professional corporations, and signs and labelling—Minor steps are taken to give French the prominence a language of the majority deserves. But relevant sections of the bill explicitly guarantee "bilingualism".

- language of work—The improvements here, on the one hand, are a step forward, which is understandable, considering the need of big business to co-opt its major opponent—labour. After all, the inclusion of language demands in a strike can—as they have in the past (GM and Firestone)—add a potentially dangerous political aspect to purely economic conflicts by broaching the national question. Moreover, ruling circles also are eager to limit whatever support for the Parti Quebecois there exists among working people, who make up the majority of the electorate.

On the other hand, however, the formal recognition of French as the language of labour relations applies only to the minority of workers who are unionized. And even for them, the incorporation of the pertinent sections of the law into the Labour Code allows big business to sidestep these regulations as they do others in the code.

- education—Here, too Bill 22 perpetuates the national inequality described in Parts I and II. Separate school systems, dividing francophone from anglophone children, are maintained. Bill 63's assimilation effects are preserved.

As we have seen, it is the absorption of immigrants, and not mainly its own growth that allows the anglophone minority to expand at the expense of the Quebecois. But the language tests apply only to immigrants speaking neither French nor English—25 per cent of newcomers in the first quarter of this year. Most immigrants

would therefore still be channelled into the English sector.

Just in case people still believe that Bill 22 really has any teeth to it, that it is the "nationalists" in the Bourassa cabinet who are behind it and not Canada's ruling businessmen, take a look at the Guide General d'implantation for the application of the Bill. It's not the political double-talk of Bourassa that will determine what Bill 22 will actually mean; it's this guide and other regulations. And the guide makes Leonard Jones look like a pequisite.

English managers

The futility of isolating the language question from the social class relations that are at its roots is reflected by the guide's explicit concern about preserving a social order that keeps francophones at the bottom of the scale. Companies can demand that candidates for managerial positions speak English if thought necessary; but, the guide explains, "in the case of labourers, foremen and technicians, only a knowledge of French may be demanded."

The clincher, though, is the clear indication that Bill 22 is nothing but a showpiece that will help the corporations fleece the country even more. Here's how the Gazette so aptly described it: "If the little capitalists lose their right to government contracts, big nationals and internationals safely ensconced behind a display of bilingual secretaries and low-level managers may just find the whole process worthwhile." (bold type added).

And just who helped write this guide? The Royal Bank, BP Canada, Canadian General Electric and Noranda Metals Ltd.—the huge corporations run by the same business men who rule Canada and who maintain its national and social inequalities.

More proof that the financial kingpins support Bill 22 as an attempt to co-opt the Quebec people's anger at their unequal status comes from David Rockefeller's recent public statements on the subject. Well known for his defence of the people's interests, the president of the Chase Manhattan Bank put to rest any notions that Bill 22 would chase away foreign capital. What mattered

for big business, he explained, was not constitutional details but the "economic climate." And while Rockefeller was inspecting the Montreal turf, his friend Bourassa was down in New York, assuring investors of the stable economic and political climate in Quebec—reinforced, no doubt, by Bill 22's "solution" to the language dispute.

Thus although there may be a few voices of opposition from small-time business men or from more pigheaded corporate leaders, who prefer the stick rather than the carrot approach, the better part of Canada's rulers stand firm behind the motives, although perhaps not the tactics, of Bill 22.

So much for the Bill's effects. But what should we, do about it?

A law, like Bill 22, that reinforces existing national inequalities would be worthy of opposition on that count alone. But Bill 22 is objectionable for an even more serious injustice: It serves only to widen the rift between Canada's two nations, sowing hatred and distrust.

Historically, Canadian and Quebec political leaders have presented themselves as the only force capable of "keeping Canada together" while actually working to undermine any unity of French and English against the social order. Trudeau's "bilingualism" turned "multiculturalism" is a flagrant example; Bourassa's plotting with Bill 22 is no less divisive.

The bill discriminates against certain groups of immigrants—setting them apart from French or English immigrants and from resident anglophones—using them as cannon fodder in a big business attempt to settle the language dispute. The arbitrariness and inflexibility of some rules can be used unjustly against all anglophones, many of whom have already let big business exploit their prejudices against the French. And finally, by posing the problem as one of French vs. English, the bill tries to pit francophones against all anglophones.

United effort

Against such a divisive bill, the only effective opposition has to be a united effort—by members of both nations—to build equality without privileges for either nation.

Continued on next page



une vraie unité

Continued from previous page

As anglophones, we should oppose Bill 22, but not for the reasons put forward by George Springate and the like.

The question is: are we, as anglophones, going to continue to fall for this age-old trap of "divide-and-rule"? Or are we finally going to stand up and say "No! We've had enough of this racism that's been drummed into us; we're tired of the contemptuous attitude we've been taught to hold towards the French, tired of the same old myths about 'two cultures' uniting in equality in 1867"?

Concretely, there are things we can do. There's the racism to watch out for—the false sense of superiority that has been bred into us since we were kids through the history books, the "pepsi" jokes, etc.

And there's the more subtle form of chauvinism. It's difficult these days to get away with blatantly racist remarks, which must have been quite in vogue before say, 1960. But how often have you heard the argument that goes: "Okay, so there were some injustices in the past, and there are still some changes to be made. I'm ready to live together with the French, but they keep making extremist demands."

The hypocrisy in such a stand is that it obscures the position of anglophones in Quebec—a privileged minority as part of a nation that historically has dominated another nation. Much of the status the English language and anglophones currently enjoy in Quebec comes not from "acquired rights," but from conquered ones, inherited from the colonial elite that first subjugated the French settlers. Good examples of this type of

stance are the public proclamations on Bill 22 made over the summer by some of McGill's bright lights.

These influential spokesmen for the anglophone community try first to present themselves as fervent defenders of justice and equality.

Vice-Principal of planning, Dale C. Thomson, for example, in his June open letter to Education Minister Cloutier, notes that "history furnishes examples of violation of these concepts (of freedom and equality) in the name of the interests of the majority of a population," but concludes only that Quebec's reputation in this regard (presumably towards the anglophones) has been very good. Good Lord—what about Canada's treatment of the francophone minority regrouped as a majority in Quebec?

The same curious omission is found in the statement by seven McGill law professors calling for "fundamental fairness" towards Quebec's anglophone and immigrant minorities, without mentioning the violation of the Quebec people's rights as forced members of Confederation.

A second tack of Thomson & Co. is to dress up their views in the alleged justness and holiness of the Canadian constitution. The main thrust of the law professor's statement—"perhaps the most authoritative critique of Bill 22 to emerge so far from the Anglophone community" in the Gazette's words—is that the language act is unconstitutional.

Thomson, in his letter, also alludes to McGill's G. R. Scott's judgement on the bill's unconstitutionality. (The government defends itself with Gendron Commission member Dr. Edward McWhinney's insistence that the bill remains within the law.)

Bogus issue

To a large degree, however, the constitutional debate is a bogus issue. The PQ, no ally of Thomson or Scott, was one of the first groups to point out the probable unconstitutionality of the act. But because they question the fairness of the constitution itself, they did not find that weakness in the bill particularly objectionable.

In other words, behind the constitutional debate are really differing views on the justice of Confederation. And implicit, though not explicit, throughout the pious pronouncements of McGill's lawyers and administrators, there is the assumption that the Quebec people are treated fairly, that equality does exist between French and English.

The only way to get away with such an assertion, which flies in the face of reality, is by maintaining that the Quebec people are not a nation: "Quebec, like Canada, is composed of two principal cultures, French and English," our lawyers tell us. "Bill 22 undermines the concept of the two cultures in Quebec...It...implies a rejection of the nation of equal partnership as recommended by the B & B Commission and now accepted by the federal government and all federal political parties."

It's the old myth number two we looked at in part one—accepting cultural duality while denying political duality. Sure, you can make an argument that as a "cultural group" the French enjoy equality with the English. But if, as history would seem to indicate, the francophone Quebec people form a nation, then equality is hardly the word to describe the forced retention of one nation inside another.

In the face of the older, more blatant forms of racism, and of this more subtle brand à la McGill, the responsibility of anglophone students is heavy. If we accept Quebec as a nation, we have to support its rights to self-determination, including the right to secede. We have to oppose the chauvinism still rampant in our community, and we have to break through the double wall that McGill places between us, as students and as anglophones, and the real world of Quebec society.

And while we're trying to accomplish these none-too-easy tasks, it won't be all fun and games for our francophone counterparts. As part of an oppressed nation, they have quite a struggle on their hands to gain equality for their nation.

Moreover, like the chauvinism we have to deal with at McGill, an enemy they too have to face is the narrow nationalism pushed by the PQ and similar independentist formations.

Narrow nationalism

This narrow nationalism, popular in Quebec's francophone intellectual milieu, plays into the hands of the Bourassas and Trudeau and their big business backers by maintaining and even accentuating the divisions between the two nations.

The social basis of the PQ is aspiring middle-class francophones and business men who want to move into the positions of power now occupied by Canadian and American magnates and a few French-Canadian allies (like the Bourassa-linked Simard family and Paul Desmarais of Power Corporation). The PQ nationalists are not fundamentally opposed to the domination of Quebec's economy by Canadian and U.S. corporations, but want mainly to use the apparatus of an independent Quebec state to make themselves more powerful intermediaries; they want a bigger slice of the pie.

To this end, they seek to present themselves as leaders of "les Québécois", as if francophone society was not divided into social classes with different needs. The narrow nationalists argue that the enemies are not profit-hungry corporations (French or English), but "les anglais." They thus make chauvinist appeals, such as the call by the Mouvement pour un Québec Français to deny the right of anglophones to speak in English in municipal councils and school commissions (Le Jour, August 1, 1974). For what is important for them is gaining not the legitimate rights of the Quebec people, but privileges for their own nation to satisfy their own interests of ruling Quebec.

At the same time, the

independentist middle and upper class, because it seeks a deal with the Canadian ruling circles, tries to build up its credibility. Hence, the PQ will from time to time show a more conciliatory and less chauvinistic attitude than the MQF; for example, on the question of language of education. These compromises reflect an electoral opportunism designed to blunt anglophone hostility and assure the "understanding" of an eventual pequisite government.

At any rate, the strategy of the narrow nationalists does little to bring Canada's two nations together on a basis of equality. Francophone students can build that unity only if they fight the nationalism of the PQ and similar groups.

What has all this talk about chauvinism, narrow nationalism, to do with Bill 22?

Everything.

Because if we cannot agree on basic assumptions—that Quebec is a nation, that it must exercise its right to determine its own future up to and including the right to secession, that before unity can be created between the two nations, we need equality—then it is fruitless to debate particulars. The nitpick about the excessively bureaucratic aspects of Bill 22, to recite passages from constitutional law books, to analyze the political opportunism of Bourassa is all secondary to working out together common notions of where Quebec as a nation has been and where it should be going.

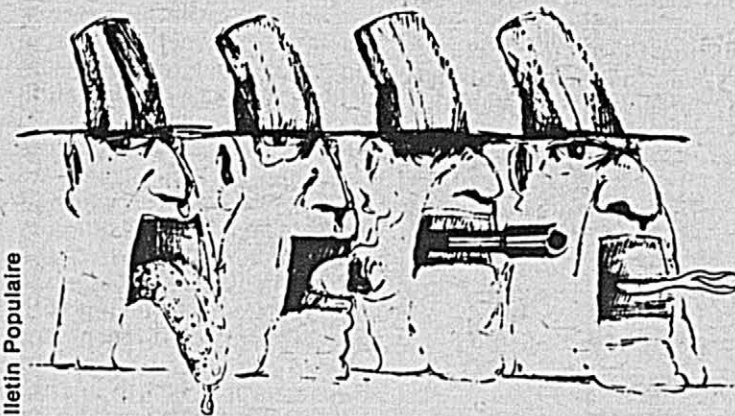
This article has tried to show that to this day, the denial of the right to self-determination remains the fundamental aspect of the Quebec people's national oppression. It is the Quebec people who should decide what relations, as a nation, they will have with English Canada; and they should have the full right to secede if they so choose.

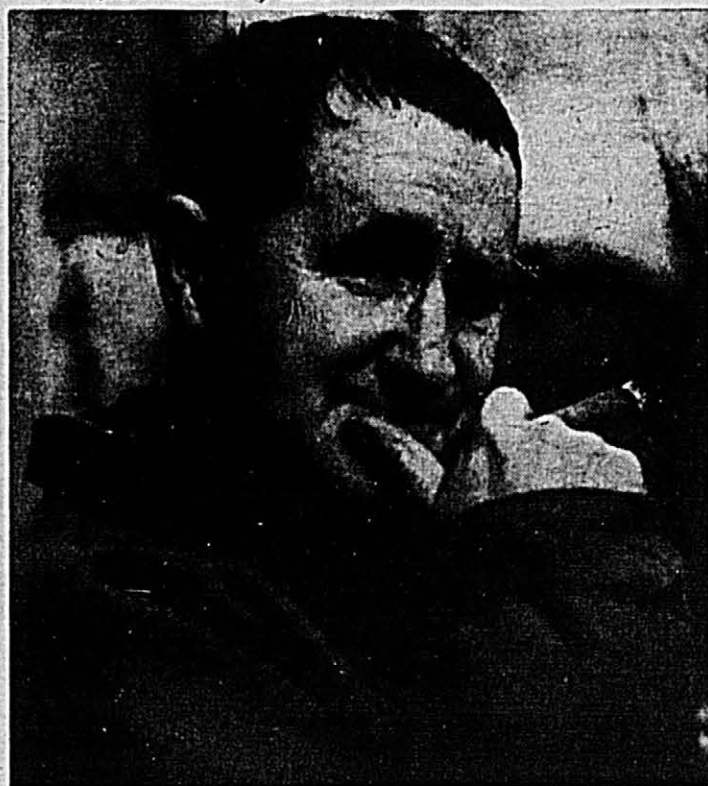
There are many serious problems to confront over the national question, even once agreement is reached on these ideas. For example, would national equality best be achieved by single school systems, with French and English children growing up together? Should anglophone children learn French in English schools, or learn a few subjects in English in a dominantly French school? These and a multitude of other questions left unanswered in this series on Bill 22 all remain to be resolved.

But before we grapple with them, we have to place the language issue where it belongs—as only part of a greater issue, as a result of Quebec's national oppression.

We have to approach the language question in dealing with the wider problem, in working—as anglophones and francophones—to remove the mistrust and inequality fomented by corporate frontmen like Bourassa and replace them with an understanding of the need to build a real unity, based on true equality, between Canada's two nations.

...MAIS NOUS ON GARDE LA NÔTRE.

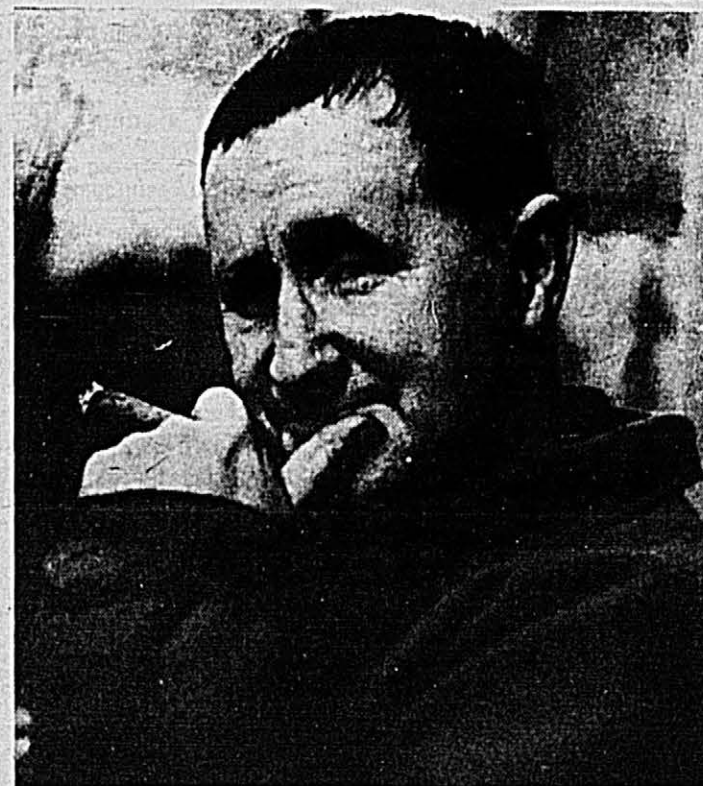




The evil fear your claw.
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—Bertolt Brecht

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The Quebec education myth destroyed

by Julian Sher

McGill's open house has closed doors.

McGill—like other institutes of higher education—remains open only to a privileged few. But the myths about equal educational opportunities for all are still going strong.

Myth No. 1: "In our affluent, technological society, everyone is getting a decent education and lots of people go to university."

Bunk. Latest government figures show that in April, 1972, more than half of the 14 to 24 age groups were not in any school. More than 2½ million Canadians had completed elementary school—but had gone no further—and, incredible as it may seem, another 2½ million had only "some elementary education or less". Even in the age grouping with the highest average educational attainment in 1966 (the 25-34 year olds), we still find only 6.5% with a university degree while 64.2% of them didn't even finish high school.

A government survey in 1966 showed that less than half of the Quebec population attended, let alone completed, elementary school. In 1971-2, only 6.4% of the 17 to 24 year olds in Quebec were in university.

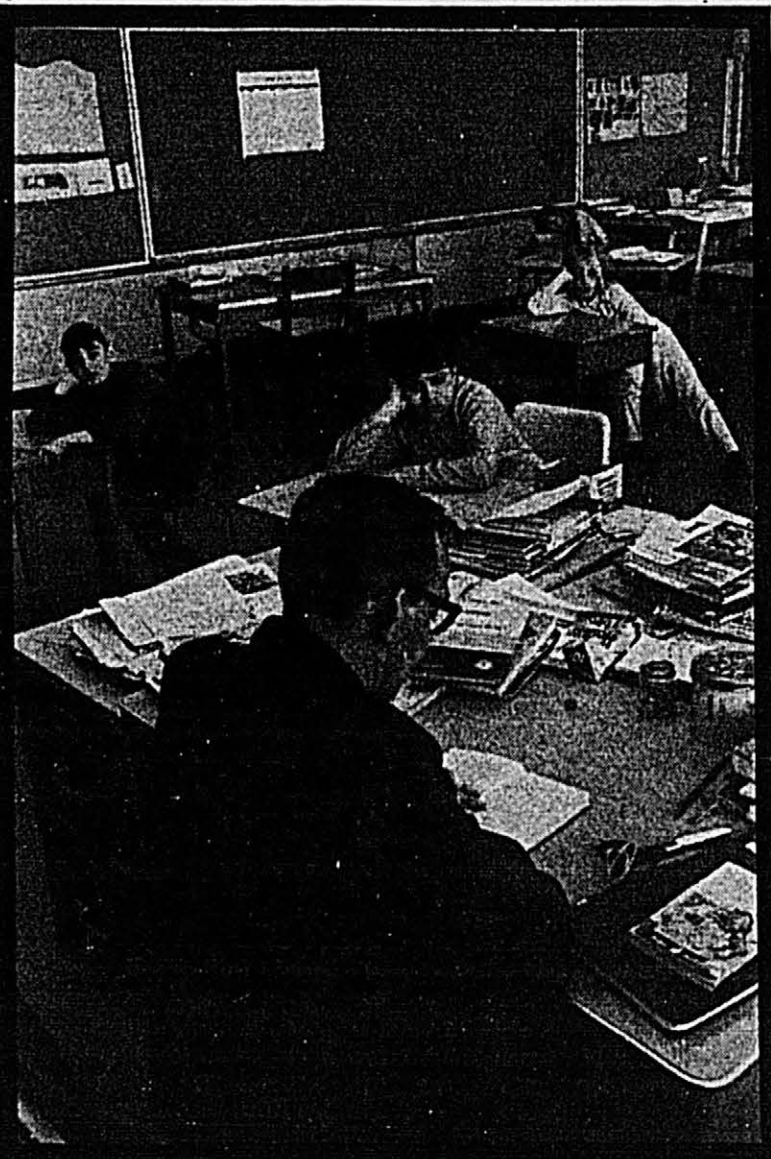
Even federal cabinet minister Mitchell Sharp, not known for his radical inclinations, concedes the rottenness of the education apple: "One out of every 12 Canadians of university age is taking university education... Another discouraging figure is that 30 per cent of young Canadians between the ages of 14 and 24 have left school with only Grade 8 education..."

So the overwhelming majority of the school population is pushed on the labour market before or just after high school.

Myth No. 2: "All right, if higher education—or even general education for that matter—isn't open to everyone, well at least it's open to those who deserve it." In other words, McGill students "made it" because they were intelligent enough to make the grades, diligent enough to do the work and, in the end, they were meant for better things.

More bunk. There is ample evidence to demonstrate that the school system reflects and perpetuates the inequalities of a private enterprise society.

The greatest inequality, in schools as in society, is that between social classes. Any McGill student will tell you that sons and daughters of the middle class and big business abound in the halls of Leacock and McConnell, while the children of working people are harder to come by. A 1972 study by the Montreal Council of Social Agencies revealed that 25.9 per cent of Westmount residents outside of school are university educated. In con-



trast, in Pointe St. Charles, less than one per cent of the residents are university educated.

Another recent study reveals not only the under-representation of working people in the universities, but also the hollowing of the "democratization" of Quebec education in the 60s. It pointed out that at the Université du Québec—created by the government in 1968 explicitly as a "popular" institute to broaden access to education—workers, especially manual labourers, were "extremely under-represented" (making up only 16 to 20 per cent of the student population). In fact, the representation of various classes at U de Q was the same as the class composition of the more elite U de M.

Secondary inequalities in society also show up in the schools—against women, for example. While the sex distribution of students is split pretty evenly between boys and girls up until Grade 12, there are about twice as many male university undergraduates as female, and three times as many graduates.

The subjugation of national groups also comes out. The case of Canada's native peoples is becoming more well-known: 75% of their high school age children drop out. Less well-known is the inequality faced by Quebecois: while francophones make up four-

fifths of the province's population, they compose only two-thirds of the university population.

So much for the "best" among us making it to McGill. The dice, clearly, are heavily loaded.

Myth No. 3: Pushed into a corner by the reality of social and educational inequalities, there is recourse to one final myth—one often accepted unfortunately, by many sincere reformers trying to fight the system. In this analysis, each family passes on to its children a certain amount of cultural capital which has a varying degree of use on the school market—the so-called "underprivileged" children of the working class faring the worst in middle-class orientated schools. To rid the education system of its ills, then, one has to compensate for these inequalities by improving school programs, increasing inner-city school subsidies, and similar patch-up measures.

While not dismissing the influence of "social and cultural barriers", it would be much more accurate to see them as effects produced by the system's class relations and not as the causes of these class divisions.

The problem with this view is that it fails to recognize these "social and cultural barriers" as necessary by-products of the inequalities of the system—

unequal classes cause "social and cultural barriers", not vice versa.

The fact that over 90% of the people do not go to university—and that most working class children go out to replenish the ranks of the work force, is not an accident or mistake, but a conscious policy on the part of corporate interests that control society and its schools. The Parent Report, responsible for the major changes in Quebec's educational system in the 60s noted bluntly:

"One of the major functions of the school system is to furnish the labour force and the various sectors of economic activity. What must be sought is the best possible adjustment between the human capital furnished by the educational system and the needs of the labour market... The educational system must supply all the personnel required by the various sectors of production."

The report explicitly stated that the school system must be structured so as to weed out, between 70 and 88 per cent of the students before or immediately after high school.

We're not talking here of a planned conspiracy by big business to manipulate the school system—though its organizations like the Conseil du Patronat have made direct interventions to adapt the schools more suitably to the economy's needs. The schools work against working class kids not because they're run by evil men but because in order to serve the economy, they have to help reproduce social classes to fill needed productive roles in society.

In other words, you cannot have everyone going on to university, for then where would you find people to fill your factories, offices and worksites in menial, often low-paying jobs?

To keep the profits rolling in, Canada's ruling circles need to reproduce a very definite division of labour—essentially lots of workers, many clerks and the like, and a few administrators.

That's where the schools come in. Most of their products leave high school, many unskilled, others trained in "special courses" to fill certain jobs, to join the working force. Some are siphoned off to the CEGEPs—specifically created to meet the needs of a booming economy—where they pick up the specialties required to fill the once-increasing ranks of technicians and experts. Finally, a tiny minority of students move up to university, where they are nurtured to become the managing elite who run the industries, those who help improve production (engineers, etc.) and those who provide the ideological and other services (doctors, lawyers, teachers and the like).

Of course, the system is not a smooth running machine, perfectly in tune with the sways of the market—in periods of economic crisis, such as we have today, there may very well be an over-supply of highly trained people. But on the whole, the schools, as they have throughout history, have served their economic masters well.

The process of selection which exists at all levels of the education system to weed out the majority of children is a complicated, powerful one. The decisive level is the primary school. It is here that working class children—already handicapped by social inequalities (home and family environment, etc.)—are placed behind their classmates through discriminatory methods of marking and evaluation.

Teachers at Ste. Genevieve school in Baldwin Cartier discovered that 99 per cent of the "slow" class were working class, even though working class children made up only 41 per cent of the social population; by the fifth grade, 75 per cent of the supposedly "slow learners" were working class. In "grey" working class districts, some schools were failing as many as 35 per cent of their first graders.

Those working class children who make it to high school fall even farther behind, dropping out and falling in disproportionate numbers. In high schools, the mechanisms of streaming, repeating, marking and discipline represent an intensification of the selection process: just barely half of the Protestant School Board's class of 1968-72 graduated. Here, too, as at the primary school level, whole schools virtually act as selective agents. Sixty-five out of every 100 kids who enter the predominantly working-class High School of Montreal will not graduate.

Only a minority of high school graduates who qualify for CEGEPs continue their studies. They need the money that would go unearned if they were students; and their past education has been largely irrelevant for them. The "choice" not to go to university—usually "made" by mid-high school year—has very little to do with a free decision.

Even of those few who go to CEGEPs, (about 30 per cent), approximately 70 per cent of them never finish because of dropping out or failures. The rate rises to about 77 per cent, in the professional sector of the CEGEPs where students of working class origin are concentrated.

Once it's time for McGill to join in the selection process, there's really very little left to be done. Its doors have been closed to the vast majority of people long before they even can make it to the front gates.



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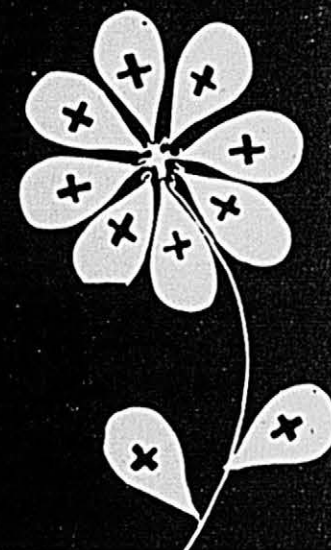
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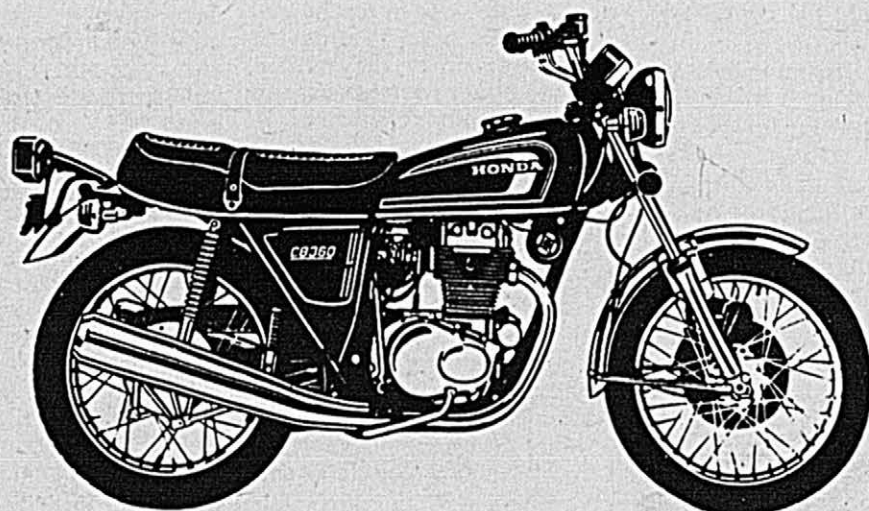
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HONDA CITY

THE SUPPLEMENT

Behind the housing shortage

The Montreal Citizens Movement Housing Programme presents several detailed proposals which respond to the many complicated aspects of the housing problem in Montreal. Each of these is a specific proposal to deal with a specific part of the problem. However, the relevance of each of these proposals can be difficult to grasp without an overview of the whole housing situation. This paper, along with another dealing with the development growth issue, will allow the programme proposals to be viewed in their proper perspective.

To begin it should be noted that Montreal, a city whose citizens are

tenants, is unique in North America. Census data from 1971 shows that 80 percent of the citizens of Montreal are tenants while only 20 percent are property owners. Historically, Montreal has always been a city of tenants. In comparison, Toronto became a city with a majority of tenants for the first time in 1971. The proportion was 57 percent tenants. Before this the city had always had a majority of property owners. Therefore, any housing programme in Montreal must respect and respond to the fact that the large majority of the population is tenants.



by Robert Stanley

COST OF NEW HOUSING

The American Dream (and Canadian Dream) implies that new single-family housing can be afforded by everybody. The daily reality proves that this is simply not the case. Montreal has an 80 percent tenant population partially because the form of the housing in the city is responsible. The three storey, walk-up apartments, duplexes, and triplexes are manifestations of a tenant population. But the most important reason why Montrealers are tenants is the high cost of housing.

As the programme points out, the average cost of housing (rent, taxes, services, etc.) has increased twice as fast as the average income. This means that housing is becoming more and more expensive relative to what people can afford. This relative increase is especially serious in Montreal where people spend more for their accommodation than in much of Canada. Statistics Canada figures for 1967 show that the average Canadian spent 162 percent of his revenue on housing, the average Quebecer 182 percent, the average Montrealer 232 percent.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), a crown corporation which administers the National Housing Act, is one of the principal financiers of housing in Canada. In 1969 the average family income of NHA borrowers, borrowing through CMHC, was \$10,810. Statistics for the same period show that less than 15 percent of working Canadians earned over \$10,810. Even allowing for the possibility that there could be more than one working person in a single family, the figures are no better. In 1969, 55 percent of all families earned less than \$8,000 in family income; 81 percent earned less than \$12,000. Therefore at best, only 30 percent of Canadian families could afford the housing that was built in 1969.

The situation has not improved since then. The typical two-bedroom house that could have sold for \$24,000 in 1969 is selling for at least \$35,000 today. This increased market value added to inflationary interest rates makes new housing prohibitively expensive for the great majority of citizens. When one considers these figures, along with the fact that Montrealers were already spending 23 percent of their income on



housing in 1967, it can quickly be realized that the existing housing marketplace does not serve the needs of the vast majority.

GROWTH OF THE SUBURBS

Growth of the suburbs has not been accidental. Detached, single-family housing, that expensive Canadian Dream, was seen as the magic solution to the social ills of our cities in depression during the 1930's. Since World War II the federal government, through CMHC, has actively encouraged the building of the suburbs to house a growing population and increasing numbers of families.

The housing industry is still building suburban housing with government subsidization. Canada produces some 250,000 dwellings per year. This is a ratio of one dwelling for every 90 people; the highest rate of production in the industrial world, greater than the United States,

Great Britain, or Sweden. The problem is that most of this is high income housing built in the suburbs. Of all the housing units built in Montreal and Toronto in 1971, 85 percent and 90 percent respectively was built in the suburbs.

During the period of suburban growth, inner city neighbourhoods have been consciously neglected. The quality of existing housing in inner city neighbourhoods has been virtually of no concern to either governments or the housing industry. It became evident in the late 1950's that there was something fundamentally wrong with this approach to housing and to cities. The first symptoms of urban decay and the failure of cities to respond to the needs of its inhabitants were being observed in the United States. It was felt at that time that something had to be done to avoid the occurrence of the same problems here. The result was Urban Renewal.

MONTREALERS CAUGHT IN SQUEEZE

Dwellings in 1971	Montreal	Toronto
Total occupied dwellings	394,585	224,445
Owned by occupant	75,590	93,730
Rented by occupant	318,995	130,715

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GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES

Urban Renewal was intended to save the downtown of cities by revitalizing "slum" areas. Some of the results of this approach include the Jeanne Mance Housing Project; Place Radio Canada; Place des Arts; the levelling of Little Burgundy. Instead of rebuilding existing communities the Urban Renewal programmes destroyed them by razing them to the ground. These communities were then replaced by projects that have proven to be more alienating than what was destroyed in the first place.

Urban Renewal is no longer considered to be the right way to deal with the problem of deteriorating housing in deteriorating communities. Governments are now encouraging the combination of new, small scale residential projects, "infill" housing, with the renovation of existing

Continued on page 4

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SUMMER

by Hugh Leonard
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A marvellously funny and touching play about three married couples who picnic together — twice, six years apart. "If Chekhov had been an Irishman he may well have written this play" (Washington Star-News, 1974).

The Daughter in-law

by D.H. Lawrence
(Jan 2 — Feb 1)

Written in 1911 and set in the Nottinghamshire mining town where Lawrence himself grew up, this play paints a poignant and heart-warming story — fit to stand alongside his major novels.

Norman Bethune

by Rod Langley
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Who is this Montreal surgeon who has become a household name and hero to 700 million Chinese and is virtually unknown in his own country? The World Première of an important play specially commissioned by Centaur and the Globe Theatre, Regina.

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by Shakespeare
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FRANKENSTEIN

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A new version of the old, old tale. This piece of Grand Guignol contains just the right mixture of horror, pity and terror. A must for addicts.

People Are Living There

by Athol Fugard
(May 22 — June 21)

Millie, a Johannesburg landlady, is 50 and jilted. She promptly organizes a party to prove her independence and her unfortunate lodgers are the victims of her deep revenge — a warm and hilarious comedy.

The program of the MCM

To provide adequate housing

It is in the area of housing that Montreal families can gauge, most tragically, the socially retrograde character of the present administration. To cite a few figures:

- Twenty percent of the dwellings in Montreal are inadequate. 10,625 do not have a bath or shower; 2000 do not have a toilet. Nine per cent are overcrowded and the rate is probably double in the deprived neighbourhoods.
- Between 1961 and 1971, some 28,000 dwellings have disappeared, of which 17,000 have been demolished. The others have been converted to commercial uses; they were for the most part medium rent dwellings.
- Since 1970, 3,300 dwellings have been demolished to construct the east-west autoroute; 15,000 persons have thus been displaced. The Concordia and Place Desjardins projects also involved the demolition of numerous dwellings. But since 1971 only 2300 dwellings have been added to the stock of public housing.
- Between 1967 and 1970, the cost of housing increased by an average of 9% per year in major Canadian cities. During this time the average income increased by an average of 5% per year (from 2 to 3% for those who earn \$4000 or less). In Montreal, the average rent went up from \$66 a month in 1961 to \$92 in 1971; while the disastrous effects of the current inflation are too well known to be documented.

In effect, the City, along with other levels of government, has abandoned the housing construction field to private enterprise, which naturally enters those areas with the greatest profits. Thus, 81% of the dwellings constructed in Montreal from 1961 to 1971 were apartment houses for bachelors or childless couples. On many occasions the City has actively aided this lopsided development by modifying its own zoning regulations to permit high-rise

construction, expropriating land in order to put it at the disposal of promoters (e.g., Place Desjardins), favouring the demolition of housing that is still good (e.g., Concordia), etc.

The result: Family housing is more and more rare and expensive. Few old dwellings are restored. Working-class families are forced to move to the suburbs or to squeeze into overcrowded downtown neighbourhoods in poorly maintained and inadequate housing. The only people to profit from this are the speculators, promoters, developers and private enterprise in general.

In contrast to Drapeau's laissez-faire policy, the Montreal Citizens' Movement advances the following principles and objectives:

The right to housing

Housing policy will no longer be based on profitability, but on service. Every individual has the right to housing corresponding to his needs.

- Starting with this idea:
- We will aim at the total elimination of slums and unhealthy housing in Montreal.
- We will ensure to the citizens of each district council control over urban development policies, over construction and over the restoration of housing in their district.
- We will build and renovate a definite number of dwellings, in consultation with the district councils. (1)
- We will eliminate speculation and exploitation in housing.
- We will implement a policy of economic decentralisation in concert with the MUC and the provincial government, with the aim of promoting our housing policy.
- We will establish a general plan of urban development and renovation by district.
- We will set up planning committees

mandated by the district councils in order to ensure citizen participation in the control of public and private projects.

Socially-oriented housing

To make housing truly socially oriented, the Montreal Citizens' Movement will try to get the other levels of government to implement, for the benefit of the citizens of Montreal, existing or future programmes:

- to increase aid to housing cooperatives;
- to carry out housing repairs;
- to make loans available that will enable one to purchase a house;
- to subsidize rents.

In order to catch up on accumulated arrears and to face new needs, it is necessary to build and restore about 10,000 dwellings per year, over a period of five years, divided as follows: 2000 to 4000 dwellings to be built and 6000 to 8000 to be restored each year. These dwellings will then be used either as housing subsidized under the rent scale or within the framework of other arrangements whose goal is to assure to those in need decent housing at reasonable prices. The restoration programmes will aim at making the dwellings conform to the housing code without incurring unnecessary expense; this, so as to make sure that the renovation does not force the people of the neighbourhood to leave because of rents that become far too high after the renovations are completed.

It will set up the necessary mechanisms at the municipal level to:

- a) assure the technical, administrative and financial support necessary for the establishment and good functioning of permanent housing cooperatives, which would be able to ensure the construction and restoration of housing to be used by their members;

- b) enforce the housing code; in the case where the proprietor refuses to renovate, use all means up to expropriation, in which case the housing becomes public;
- c) acquire housing which the City will then restore and rent out;
- d) relocate tenants and small proprietors displaced by expropriations, in conditions at least similar to those which they knew; to this end, provide for a programme of complementary subsidies to let the low-income owner occupant acquire another house;
- e) see that a housing bank exists for disaster victims. This housing will be administered by a municipal department.

Democratic municipal housing

The Montreal Citizens' Movement will improve the rent scale for municipal housing and democratise its administration by making the following modifications possible:

Annual adjustment of the rent scale and revision of the means by which it is applied so as to take account of the financial capacity of the residents. This housing must be accessible to social groups other than the poor in order to avoid the creation of ghettos. The rent ceilings must be determined by the district councils. The degree of indebtedness of the family in such vital areas as food and health must be taken into account; an increase in income should not necessarily entail an increase in rents.

Formation of tenants' committees in low-cost municipal housing that would defend the needs of the residents and encourage any collective effort, such as the setting up of food co-ops.

Theatre review

Bonjour la, bonjour

by Madeleine Bookless

At the Place des Arts, all ears and eyes were open at the premiere performance of *Bonjour la, bonjour!*, Michel Tremblay's most recent play.

A remarkable piece by that king of "la vie de tous les jours," Tremblay's drama transcends its background of the East End of Montreal and acquires a more general significance because the issues it deals with are universal ones: personal relationships and human communications.

From the start, the author plunges the viewer into a surrealistic environment. Virtually everything on stage, costumes, sets, lighting, etc. is a shade of purple. The stage itself is multi-layered, and while

confused, is thus able to portray several different scenes simultaneously.

Very powerful and convincing performances were rendered by the actors. Guy Thauvette as Serge and Odette Gagnon as Nicole portray the complex personalities of a brother and sister who remain calm and unexcited despite their inner conflicts stemming from an incestuous relationship. The five supporting actresses, Denise Pelletier, Amulette Garneau, Monique Joly, Rita Lafontaine, and Frederique Collin, to whom are given quite lengthy parts, portray the frustrations of people who search for happiness through conventional channels. Gilles Renaud as Gabriel, a pathetically half deaf father, is finally able to overcome his physical inability to communicate.

The drama was played to a packed house and received a

standing ovation. It is being shown until October 12 on every evening except Sunday and Monday. For more information on the performances, call 484-7141.

Un Tramway Nomme Desir

by Madeleine Bookless

The ever-famous "Streetcar" by Tennessee Williams is now showing at the Theatre Port-Royal in Place des Arts, in French as "Un Tramway nomme Desir". The very competent translation was undertaken by Guy Dufresne and the contrast between the two versions of Southern accent belonging respectively to the average New Orleans dweller and the artificial, put-on aristocracy, was displaced to Quebecois "joual" and the Parisian accent. This cleverly maintained the accent barrier created by Williams which symbolizes the

conflict between a decadent civilization and a new, dynamic one.

The main actors keep up a steady flow of very intense acting, especially Helene Loiselle in her role as Blanche Dubois, the ex-beauty from the Southern aristocracy, widow of a homosexual and now turned prostitute and nymphomaniac. She completely "becomes" Blanche with her hyperneuroticisms and earpiercing voice, which Ms. Loiselle renders most brilliantly. Her skill is all the greater for the deep-rootedness of it, as the show lasts a lengthy three-and-a-half hours.

Opposite Blanche is her brother-in-law Stanley Kowalsky, played by Michel Forget, who is faithful to the "Polack" tradition in "Streetcar". However, his brutality seems lacking in force and conviction, and consequently, Stella appears a much stronger character—which I don't think Williams quite intended. Sophie Clement, as Stella Kowalsky,

suits her part well and carries her act through with a faithful and convincing interpretation.

Aubert Pallascio as Mitch, Stanley's bachelor buddy, is perfectly cast as the awkward ox while courting Blanche; however, his drunk scene a little later on leaves a lot to be desired.

The remaining actors all do justice to their parts, and the most remarkable of these are Eunice and Steve, the couple upstairs, played by Andree Boucher and Paul Savole, who provide an interesting background to the main plot.

The unfortunate cutting of the play for the intermission sacrifices the potential realism of Stella's advanced pregnancy for a "dinner party setting" in a later setting. However, this accident and the added length of the show do not detract from the obvious zeal put into the production by Yvon Dufour and Louise Duceppe.

"Un Tramway nomme Desir" will be showing until November and ought not to be missed.

Continued from page 1

housing.

The amendments to the National Housing Act passed in 1973 have made federal money available for a variety of programmes, among them; The Neighbourhood Improvement Programme, Assisted Home Ownership Programme, Non-Profit Housing Assistance, Co-Operative Housing Assistance Programme, Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Programme. Until this month, most of these programmes were unavailable to residents in Quebec because the Quebec government had not ratified the federal law (Housing is a provincial responsibility). However an agreement was reached on September 12 and these programmes should be put into effect in the near future.

Under these programmes 97.4 million dollars is supposed to be spent on Neighbourhood Improvement, student housing, and the construction of 3,500 - 4,000 dwellings for low income families, in all of Quebec. But compared to the scale of the problem in Montreal, these measures are only tokenisms.

THE EXISTING HOUSING STOCK

The existing housing stock in Montreal is in very poor condition. This condition has not been created accidentally, but

**Dwellings Demolished
in Montreal Since 1960**

1973	2,324
1972	2,449
1971	1,860
1970	1,585
1969	1,000
1968	1,840
1967	1,583
1966	1,961
1965	2,084
1964	2,267
1963	2,770
1962	1,329
1961	763
1960	928

rather is due to the neglect by all levels of government since the Second World War. The result can be seen in the city today.

Between 1960 and 1973 25,105 dwellings were demolished in the City of Montreal. The great majority of these dwellings were low rental units housing families with low and moderate incomes. 778 dwellings were demolished for Place Radio Canada; 610 dwellings were demolished for the Metro; 3000 dwellings were demolished for the East-West Autoroute; 515 dwellings were demolished for Place des Arts; 215 dwellings were demolished for municipal parking lots.

In 1967 the City of Montreal began its programme of "Habitations à Loyers Modiques" (HLM), a programme to build low rental housing units to fill the demand for moderately priced housing. Since then a total of 4,224 dwellings have been built, with another 843 underway, giving a total of 5,067. This means that there has been a net loss of 20,000 dwellings in the low rental market in the last thirteen years.

The state of the housing that still exists leaves nothing to be desired. Of the total of 394,585 occupied dwellings in Montreal in 1971, 15,460 or 3.91 percent of the total were serviced with cold running water only (as compared to 985 which is 0.4 percent of the total in Toronto), a percentage which is nine times higher than the figure for Toronto. 10,625 dwellings or 2.7 percent of the total had no bath or shower facilities (compared to 1,165 or 0.52 percent of the total in Toronto), a percentage which is five times higher than the percentage in Toronto.

In 1971 57,000 dwellings in the City of Montreal did not meet the minimum requirements of the Building Code. Today, well informed sources in the Montreal Housing and City Planning Department estimate that there are at least 100,000 dwellings in the city that need major repairs or renovation. This means that approximately 25 percent of the dwellings in Montreal are substandard.

In the face of these statistics the City administration has encouraged the renovation of only 2,000 dwellings with its 25 percent subsidy. Another 5,000 dwellings have been renovated without a City subsidy. This indifference is reflected in the fact that the City has been allocating \$one million or 0.5 percent of its budget for renovation subsidies each year.

**EXPLOITATION AND DETERIORATION
BY SLUMLORDS**

One of the principal reasons why the housing stock is in such poor condition is the exploitation by profit-hungry absentee landlords. These slumlords make a practice of denying tenants their rights and intimidating them to believe they have no rights. They purposefully neglect their properties, doing no maintenance, so that they can be milked for as much profit as possible. If tenants begin to make trouble the slumlord sells the property or argues that renovation and repairs are uneconomical. Slumlords are never prepared to concede that a programme of steady maintenance would keep most properties in good condition. This is because their interest is not the ownership of property in good condition. They make as much money as possible by collecting rent but incurring no expenses. They then sell the property to unsuspecting buyers in an inflated market and make a handsome profit in the process.

Speculators in the form of Trust Companies, Real Estate Companies, Banks, Insurance Companies, are able to hide behind the facade of corporate anonymity and take the process of deterioration yet one step further. Often buildings will be allowed to deteriorate to the point that they become uninhabitable. They are then boarded up or demolished. The owners are confident that they can hold onto the empty property until it can be sold for speculative development.

CODE ENFORCEMENT

In the face of this rampant exploitation and deterioration of the housing stock, the City of Montreal has made only token efforts at enforcing the Housing and Building Codes. This has taken the form of a small scale code enforcement programme.

The procedure involved usually begins when the City designates a small three or four block area as a "Code Enforcement Zone". The City then sends legal notices to landlords, giving them thirty days in which to repair the properties to the satisfaction of the City. If the landlord refuses or delays doing these repairs a series of more forceful notices is issued. If after these notices the landlord still refuses, a hearing is called and fines are assessed against the landlord if he continues to default in his repairs. If the landlord has still not budged, the City takes the final step of condemning the building and forcing the landlord to demolish it.

This approach does nothing to improve or protect the housing stock. If anything is accomplished it is the demolition of housing which could otherwise have been renovated. If the issue had been approached differently. A different approach would also avoid

the injustice created when no distinction is made between absentee slumlords and small resident landlords ("petits propriétaires"). The absentee landlord can often stall the process or find loop-holes to get off the hook, because he can afford sophisticated legal council. The petits propriétaires cannot afford to do major repairs and cannot afford expensive legal services, so he may lose his property and source of revenue.

DEMOLITION

If a landlord wants to demolish his building he can simply apply for a demolition permit and start tearing it down. Presently the City requires that demolition permits be issued only so that the City can assure that the actual work is done in a safe manner and that the sewers, water supply, gas, etc. are all properly shut off. There are no regulations governing the issuance of a demolition permit, compared to the hundreds of regulations that must be filled in order to receive a Building Permit. (These regulations are typified by By-Law 1900, the construction and building by-law for the City of Montreal.)

The present City Council proposal to require a ten day delay before a permit to demolish is issued is useless. All this proposal does is allow the City to inquire whether or not the Province is prepared to declare a particular building "historic". It does nothing to regulate demolition, to ensure that only buildings that are structurally unsound

or which can be proved to serve no valuable community purpose, are demolished.

The City does have the power to define regulations which would establish the criteria to be filled before a demolition permit could be issued. This would not require an amendment to the City charter, but simply a by-law passed in council.

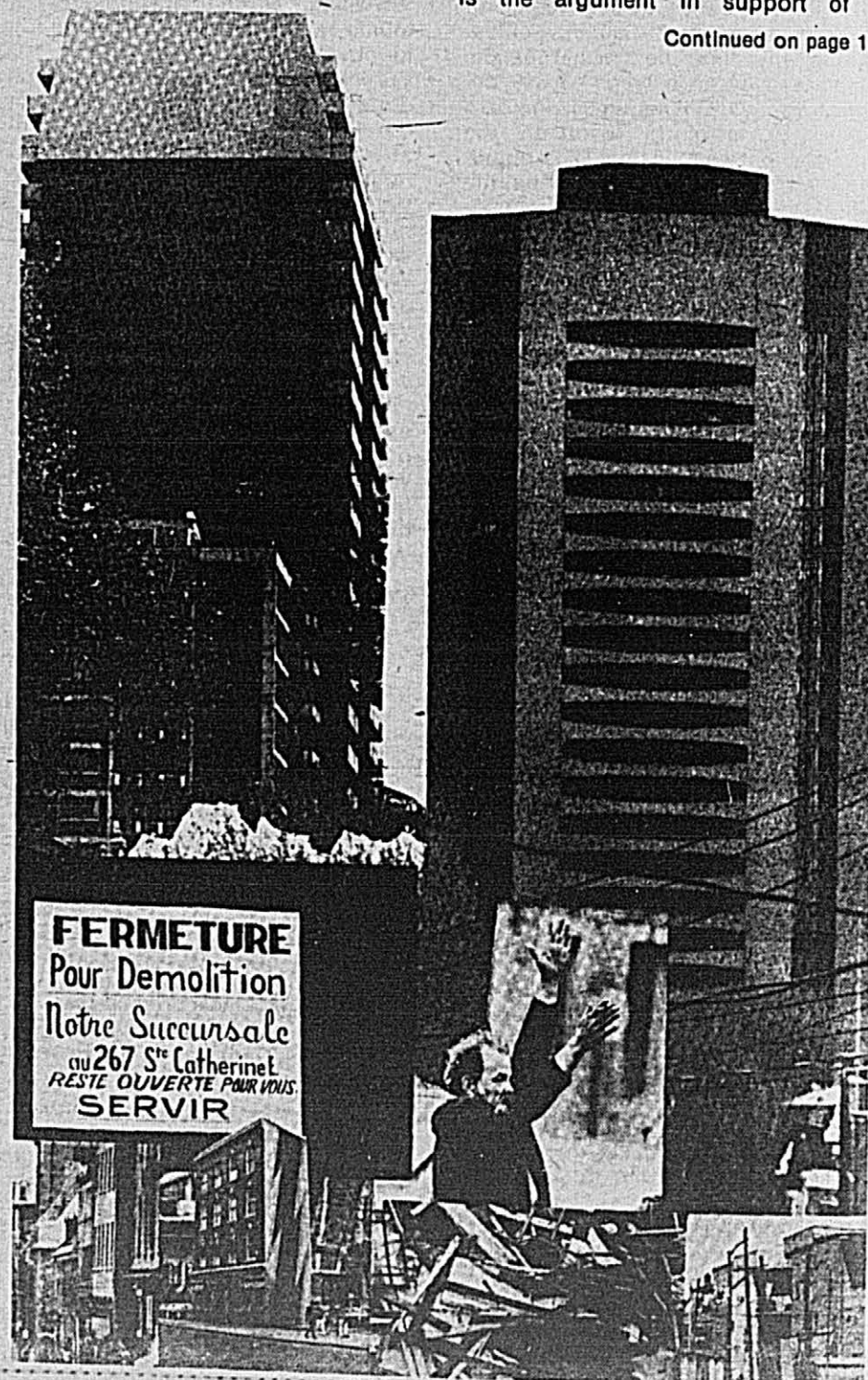
SPECULATIVE PRESSURES

The existing housing stock suffers seriously at the hand of speculative development. Low rental housing units cannot compete economically with high rent, high density residential and commercial developments. As a consequence large flats are subdivided into small flats or rooms to increase the landlord's revenue. Buildings are constantly demolished for highrise construction.

The City's zoning policies encourage highrise development and therefore indirectly encourage the deterioration of buildings, the subdivision and demolition of existing housing, and the raising of rents. Because property zoned for high density development is taxed accordingly, even if there is no highrise on the property, the owner of a small building is forced to take these steps in order to protect his profit.

The rationale is that such zoning is necessary to encourage development which in return will bring more tax revenue to the city. This will be the case as long as the City uses property taxes as its principal source of revenue. This is the argument in support of a

Continued on page 10



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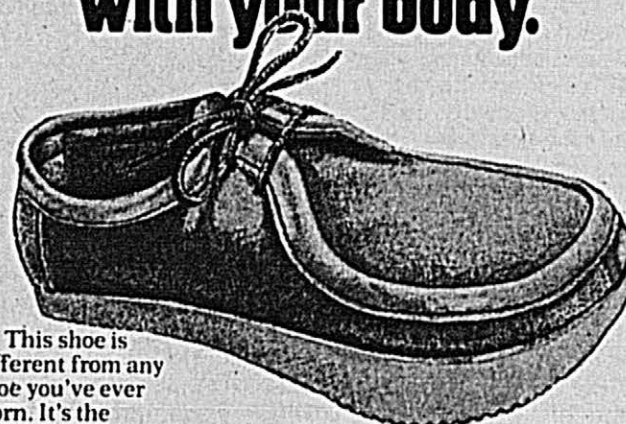
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Highrise buildings: fireproof or firetraps?

by Stas Pruszyński

Ed. note. A 28-year-old woman died in a fire in the highrise Cantlie House (corner of Sherbrooke and Peel) on December 4, 1969. Stas Pruszyński investigated her death and then went on to make a three-month study of fire protection in highrise apartments.

Conversations with rental agents, landlords, and city officials led him to the conclusion that tenants living in tall, modern buildings are paying high rents for a dangerously false sense of security. A near criminal state of negligence is the rule rather than the exception in many Montreal highrise buildings, despite the loud advertising claims that they are 100 per cent fireproof.

The details of the study are contained in the following article, which was originally written for and rejected by the Montreal Star in 1970. Recent investigations by the author have revealed that conditions have not changed since that time.

While it is common knowledge that 90 per cent of highrise apartments in Montreal were put up after 1960, the fire prevention bylaws aimed at safeguarding occupants are the same today as they were years ago - when a Montreal building would be considered tall if it was six storeys high.

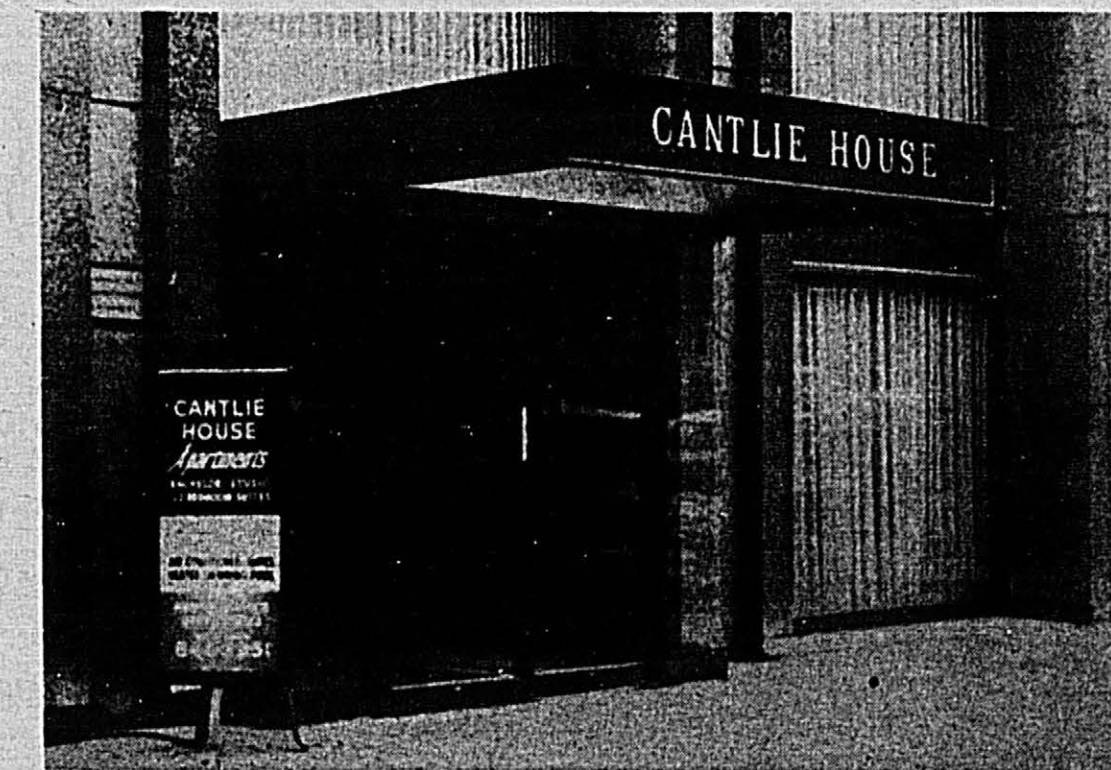
Only two regulations related to fire safety in tall, modern buildings have been introduced recently. They call for sprinkler systems in underground garages and ventilation windows at the top of elevator shafts.

"There are more regulations regarding space for cars than about human safety," says one senior fire prevention officer.

Other fire officials are critical too. But their reaction is similar to that of Fire Commissioner John McDougall, who freely voices misgivings about the present situation and follows with the request: "But for God's sake, don't quote me."

The feeling of these officials seems to be that reforms are needed, but that they should not come about at the expense of anyone's cozy sinecure. In the meantime, the safety of thousands depends on miracles - miracles that sometimes fail to occur.

Take the case of Ewa Sypniewski, 28, who died during a fire in her one-room, \$200-a-month apartment in the early hours of December 4, 1969.



daily photo by chris busby

There was a quick inquest. Fire Inspector Captain Louis Gervais reported to the Fire Commissioner that the fire was "accidental", probably started by cigarette ashes accidentally dropped in the closet. The exit was blocked by flames, and Sypniewski was trapped between the fire and the 16-storey precipice outside her window.

Clearly, there was no foul play. But the inquiry has been questioned by several persons, including Jacques Guay, the head of a Montreal public relations firm.

"What kind of inquest was that?" he asked. "I was her neighbour; I heard her cry; I rang the alarm but no one bothered to talk to me."

Guay was awakened that morning by smoke seeping into his apartment through cracks between the ceiling and the wall. He heard the woman's cries, got up, and banged the heat detector with a knife, setting off the alarm.

Captain Gervais failed to call on this key witness, but he did interview the managers of the building. In his report, Gervais failed to mention the woman's cries for help; and the management, going against Guay's story, flatly denied that she cried.

Rental agent Michael Goldstein, for instance, who works for Waldorf Corporation (the owners of the Cantlie House), said that Sypniewski smoked in bed and that she was probably drugged by

sleeping pills and so didn't wake up. He explained that the fire started by the bed and spread to the closets near the door.

It's a curious story. Those who saw the room shortly after the fire say that neither the bed nor the carpet near the bed was burned.

Goldstein's story was precisely matched by that of the articulate young man who operates the building. Douglas Cohen denied that the woman cried that morning.

"It's not true," he said. "She died in very, very special circumstances. It had nothing to do with the building."

Cohen argued further that the woman "might have taken sleeping pills or something" and that there was no way of saving her. He seemed very sure for a man who wasn't there.

Captain Gervais' inquest officially closed the case. And the death would have been accepted as a common accident by everyone if not for a few casual remarks made by Rosaire Dubuc, the doorman at the Cantlie House.

Dubuc, who is a diabetic, went to the funeral home on December 6 to pay his last respects. There were more than 29 persons in the funeral parlor, and Dubuc willingly told anyone who would listen what had happened on the morning of December 4.

He said he had taken advantage of the mild weather that morning and had gone outside to

wash the windows of the lobby facing Sherbrooke Street. It was 5 a.m. Outside, he immediately heard the voice of a woman crying immediately above him.

"But it was dark; there were three buildings; and I could not locate the voice," he explained.

"She was crying like a child... it was like the cry of someone in despair. But no one called to explain... usually people call..."

If someone had called, Dubuc wouldn't have known. He was outside, washing windows, far from the telephone in the lobby. And Dubuc was the only one on duty that night—and on every other night. So there was no one else to answer the phone.

At 5:20 a.m., after hearing the cries for 20 minutes while washing the windows, Dubuc re-entered the lobby. Then the fire alarm rang.

Dubuc's main concern was to follow the management's orders to switch off the fire alarm first so it wouldn't "disturb the people".

Shortly after the alarm rang, he went up to the sixth floor where, inexplicably, the alarm switch is located.

After turning off the alarm, he intended to return immediately to the lobby. But the elevator took him to the 20th floor, and it was some time before he got back to the lobby, which by then was full of people.

He called the firemen at 5:29 a.m., or about 29 minutes after he

first heard the cries.

Two days later, at the funeral home, he explained his actions.

He didn't call the firemen at 5 a.m. because he didn't know where the voice was coming from.

He didn't call them at 5:20 a.m. when the alarm rang, because he had been ordered to cut off the alarm before calling firemen.

Why didn't he go to the 16th floor to check the fire?

"It wasn't my job."

Dubuc and doormen in other apartment buildings told this reporter that in case of an alarm, they were ordered by the management to switch it off and then wait in the lobby for the tenants to call and describe the trouble. Only then, if necessary, were firemen to be called.

Again and again, Dubuc complained that there was too much work for one man. He was watching over the safety of some 700 tenants. The pay wasn't much.

"My usual cheque, after taxes, was \$125 every two weeks. But with 84 hours a week, I would sometimes earn \$220 for 168 hours' work," he said. He spent six months in bed, including two months in hospital, immediately before obtaining the \$1.25 an hour job at the Cantlie House.

Before his illness, he had been a kitchen hand for 13 years at the Sheraton-Mount Royal Hotel. He took the doorman job after being advised by a doctor not to return to kitchen work and to get some "quiet" employment.

For a 50-year-old diabetic who looks 10 years older, an 84-hour week appears to be a long time. If one adds the 10 hours he spent travelling from his East Montreal lodgings, Dubuc's work week appears almost incredible.

But for a man with ill health, jobs are not easy to get. Being a doorman sounded like a cushy position. It didn't work out that way, however, and Dubuc felt exploited.

He was expected to wash windows, clean elevators, fix fuses, clean carpets, answer telephone calls, take messages, and at the same time remain at the desk. "It just wasn't possible," he complained.

Many times each night, he had to leave the lobby; he didn't know who was coming in or going out.

People interested in taking an apartment in the Cantlie House are told by management that "there's someone at the door day and night". But everyone interviewed in this case said it was true only for parts of the night.

Did Ewa Sypniewski believe someone was at the desk?

Did she call and no one answered?

We will never know.

Dubuc recalls that things were better at the Cantlie House when he began working there in September 1967. Rolland Gauthier, a highly efficient superintendent, told him then: "If you hear anything, if you want any help, call me, no matter what hour it is."

But Gauthier died in a car accident on Oct. 10, 1968 and was never replaced. Being without a superintendent has saved the management several thousand dollars.

But Dubuc doesn't like it. "It's bad organization; at night, it's not wise for one doorman to do all this."

Conditions at the Cantlie House support the allegations of one Fire Prevention Department official, who says that highrise apartments are badly supervised by third-rate personnel paid fifth-rate wages.

Under the present laws, anyone, provided he's rich, can build himself a 50-storey apartment

building, fill it with 5,000 tenants, hire a sickly old doorman, pay him a miserable salary, and start collecting rent.

No resident superintendent or even a doorman is required by law. If they are present, it's often simply an excuse for charging higher rent. They are usually too old and too unskilled to be effective in case of real emergency.

And in case of fire, every tenant must fend for himself. Chances are the nice old man by the door doesn't know how or when to use the fire fighting equipment; and if he hears the fire alarm, he may not know what's ringing.

In one incident, a doorman thought he heard the fire alarm, but when he hurried to switch it off, he found it was an emergency bell in the elevator.

Security has not improved in the Cantlie House since Ewa Sypniewski died. Yet the rental agent goes on telling potential tenants that it is "completely fireproof". So do rental agents for other buildings.

Fire Commissioner McDougall calls this "sheer nonsense". But the agents' line is convincing

enough for the tenants. Many don't bother to get out of bed when the fire alarm rings. After all, they were told there was no danger of fire. Perhaps they think their high rent guarantees fire safety.

Montreal Fire Prevention Chief Maurice Lessard says tenants should evacuate a building as soon as the alarm rings. But how are the tenants to know?

"I never found an instance when occupants were told anything about fire alarms or fire hoses," the Fire Commissioner says.

The attitude of rental agents strongly supports this view.

While studying the security precautions of highrise buildings following the Cantlie House fire, I visited 25 modern downtown buildings. Whenever I raised the subject of fire, the superintendents or agents looked at me as if I were a pyromaniac.

Clearly, clients don't pursue the subject of fire hazards after being told that the buildings are 100 per cent safe. They never question the validity of statements that experts dismiss as nonsense.

Puzzled by the tenants' gullibil-

ity, one fireman quipped: "They have the same confidence people had in the Titanic before it disappeared under the waves." The same officer said one may be safer on a sinking ship than on the 15th floor of a burning building. At least passengers on a ship go through fire drills. Tenants usually have no idea what to do in case of fire.

People seeking apartments are usually received in chic rental offices and made to understand that there's some hidden power watching over their safety, apart from the kindly old doorman.

This was not so the night Ewa Sypniewski died in Cantlie House.

Typical is the statement of Douglas Cohen, who told this reporter that he employs doormen, engineers, cleaning people, and carpenters. It sounds like a lot of people. But this is true only in the daytime. At night, one elderly man watches over the safety of hundreds.

In most buildings visited, supervision appeared inadequate, although all buildings, unlike the Cantlie House, claimed to have either a resident superintendent or two people on duty day and

night.

Several superintendents were unable to say how fire detectors worked, and some said the fire alarms in the corridors rang automatically at the fire station. This is a common and dangerous misconception. Firemen don't know about a fire till someone phones them. And if superintendents don't know this, how can the tenants?

Two superintendents thought the discus-shaped heat detectors—which can be found in most modern apartments—were sprinklers. When asked where the water emerged from and how they sprinkled, one said: "Well, I don't know how the devil it sprinkles, but it sprinkles."

A few rental agents appeared insulted when questioned in detail about the heat-detecting mechanisms. They had no idea how they worked.

The state of negligence in fire protection could not exist without the compliant attitude of city officials, many of whom, as Frank Hanley once pointed out, "are fat proprietors". The officials, led by Mayor Drapeau, play into the hands and pockets of ruthless landlords by refusing to update the city's antiquated fire-prevention bylaws.

Both Fire Commissioner McDougall and Fire Prevention Chief Lessard have said that it is not easy to get the city to pass fire safety laws.

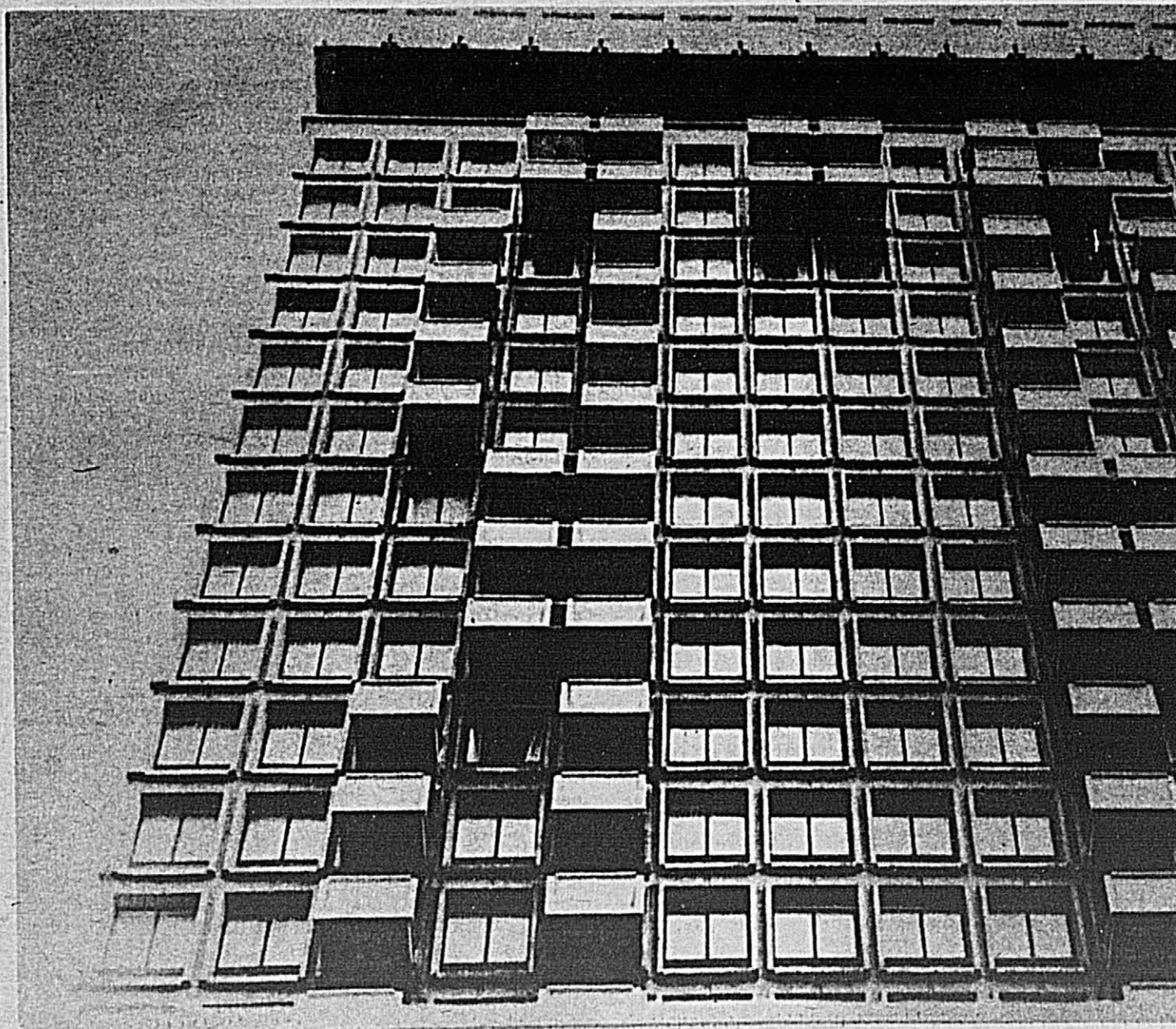
"The city is too glorybound," to deal with such mundane matters, was one opinion.

Insurance companies appear equally willing to condone dangers to tenants' safety. Don Baird, fire safety engineer with the Canadian Underwriters Association, says that insurance rates depend on fire resistance of the buildings and on whether there are standpipes on each floor. But the companies have no way of knowing whether the equipment is in good working condition or whether anyone knows how to use it.

None of the agencies concerned with fire protection seemed greatly disturbed by the circumstances surrounding the death of the 28-year-old woman whose cries for help in a building full of people went unanswered. For officialdom, it was just another one of those things. It couldn't be helped, they seemed to feel.

The day Ewa Sypniewski died, there was a short mention in the back pages of the *Montreal Star*, and the French tabloids carried big headlines over skimpy texts. No one bothered to ask probing questions.

For the police and the firemen, for the media and thus for the general public, it was just another death. For this reporter too, it seemed like just another accident. But then the doorman started talking, and it didn't seem like an accident any more.



The Cote-des-Neiges Montreal Citizens' Movement: Solving the housing crisis

The municipal district of Cote des Neiges, stretching from Jean Talon to Dorchester and from University to Atwater, is both immense and diversified.

But all the citizens of Cote des Neiges suffer the same governmental neglect, in particular, neglect by the municipal government. All the citizens of Cote des Neiges have put up with the same lack of control over their environment, the same authoritarian decisions, the same domination by financial and commercial powers who direct the development of our city and our district in their own interests at the expense of ours, the same lack of a municipal development plan, the same environment that is becoming more and more polluted at all levels, the same absence of a housing policy serving the interests of tenants, the same deterioration of community life.

The MCM has two objectives:

a) To institute and/or encourage the institution of policies designed to serve the interests of ordinary citizens, tenants, workers, senior citizens and their families.

b) To give back to the citizens control over development in their neighbourhoods and their city, and over the distribution of municipal services, principally by establishing neighbourhood councils.

The program for Cote des Neiges district is essentially an adaptation of the policies of the party as a whole. It is the result of discussions among MCM sympathizers who sought to identify the needs of our district and establish priorities of action. Beneath each chapter heading there is a series of measures common to all three neighbourhoods of the district (North, the Village and Downtown), as well as measures specific to one district alone where applicable. Before listing these measures, let us examine briefly for each neighbourhood the context in which the various problems which the MCM wishes to remedy have come about.

Downtown (Dorchester to Cedar, Atwater to University)

This section of Cote des Neiges, with its cinemas, restaurants, etc., is the commercial and recreational center of Montreal. It is also an important residential area whose residents see their environment changing day by day, owing to numerous projects (housing, commerce, highways) taking place there. The Downtown area contains much of what constitutes the charm and character of Montreal, a city that is unique in North America. Bit by bit, however, uncontrolled development is destroying this character and transforming the area into nothing more than row upon row of high rise buildings and parking lots; pollution caused by traffic is increasing continually.

Finally, the beautiful architecture which adds so much of the character of the area is falling under the wrecker's ball along with significant numbers of family residences, of which 350 have been demolished since the beginning of 1974.

The MCM Cote des Neiges must therefore set forth policies for the downtown area based on the one hand on preservation and conservation, and on the other on the improvement of the quality of life in the area, so that it becomes once more a good place to live

and work, and so that those of all income groups who live there now may continue to live there.

The North (Cote Ste. Catherine to Jean-Talon, Cote des Neiges to Outremont)

The northern area of Cote des Neiges is extremely varied, with a cosmopolitan, mobile population diversified in both occupations and incomes and composed largely of immigrants.

Housing varies widely from one block to another, from comfortable duplexes to deteriorating apartment buildings. The area is very poorly equipped with community services and facilities, so that community life is almost non-existent.

The Village

In the past ten years, those Village residents who have managed to stay there have seen their neighbourhood deteriorate. Because family residences have been demolished to build expensive "bachelor" apartment buildings, many families with moderate incomes have been forced to move out. This has resulted in an important change in the make-up of the population: between 1961 and 1971, the proportion of children was reduced by half, while the proportion of young adults and the old was greatly increased. Having been given over to financial and commercial interests, the area is losing its originality and family character becoming a university dormitory and centre of commerce.

Taking into account the present population, the MCM must aim to make it possible for all elements of that population to live comfortably in the Village. This means that the needs of the remaining moderate income families (both children and adults) must be taken into account, and these families must not be forced to move away by speculators, developers and builders. It also means that the needs of young adults and the old who now live there must be considered. The MCM program must therefore be directed towards conservation and preservation as well as improving the quality of community life through, for example, recreation for all age groups.

Proposals Housing and Environment

Zoning regulations: demolition and construction

The current situation

Zoning regulations are designed to control the maximum heights of buildings and the type of construction (residential or commercial) in an area. Every street in Montreal has a zoning category.

How would a financier, for example, set about changing the zoning regulations to demolish family housing and build an apartment block?

• He makes an official application to the City Clerk.

• This is passed on to the Zoning Division of the Planning Department, which makes a recommendation at the next municipal council meeting which in turn initiates a discussion.

• The new zoning is adopted at the next council meeting.

How does he set about demolishing buildings?

He makes an application for a

demolition permit, which is granted immediately without consultation or enquiry.

How does he set about putting up a building?

He makes an application to the appropriate department, which grants permission taking into account only existing zoning regulations.

MCM-CDN proposals for the whole district

New procedures for the adoption of zoning regulations

Neighbourhood residents should be informed and consulted about every change to the zoning regulations. This applies both to modifications in the type of zoning (commercial or residential) and to modifications to the maximum permitted height of buildings.

Every change in the regulations should take into account the characteristics of the affected neighbourhood: the type of population and existing buildings, the current level of rents and the possible impact the change might have on rents.

New procedure for the granting of demolition permits

To restrain the excessive increase in the number of high-rent apartment buildings, and to preserve certain existing housing, applications for demolition permits must undergo a study including:

a) Newspaper publication of the application.

b) Public hearings open to those who wish to oppose the application.

c) An examination by the department which grants permits of the reasons for the demolition and the possibility of substituting renovation of existing housing.

Control of Speculation

To discourage and eventually eliminate speculation in the vicinity of sites designated by the city for specific

development projects (e.g. Metro, highways), it is proposed that neighbouring sites be acquired by the city at the outset of such projects, and that the sites remain under city control, possibly rented to individuals and businesses.

MCM-CDN Downtown area proposal

• Extension of the zone presently frozen for all construction (Bishop, Crescent) to include the whole area until the area's population has approved a development plan prepared by the City Planning Department.

• Modification of the method of assessing properties with a view to establishing a new property tax structure: meanwhile, a freeze on current evaluations.

(The present tax structure encourages small owners to sell out to developers, the construction of high-rise buildings and the non-use of vacant lots and parking lots.)

MCM-CDN North district proposal

• City construction of large family housing units (5, 6 and 7 rooms) at reasonable rents, designed specifically for low-income families. One possible site is the large vacant lot on Wilderton, near Cote Ste Catherine.

• Use of vacant lots as gardens (with the possibility of erecting greenhouses and open markets). One example is the vacant lot behind Barclay near Hudson.

• Use of vacant lots as temporary parks until construction is begun. Examples are the Barclay-Cote des Neiges and Darlington-Goyer corners.

MCM-CDN Village district proposal

• Consultation with the people about the type of Metro exit needed at Lacombe station.

• Freeze on transactions involving sites in the vicinity of the future Metro station.

• Reduce the permissible number of storeys on Cote des Neiges from six to four.

Present Zoning of Principal Streets in the District

CotedesNeiges:	Mixedcommercialandresidential Maximumnumberofstoreys:six Minimumnumberofstoreys:two
Streets around Jean-Brillant Park (see Bylaw 4291): Decelles, Jean-Brillant, Swail:	Mixedcommercialandresidential Maximumstoreys:six Minimumstoreys:six(Inthecaseofnewconstruction)
Gatineau between Jean-Brillant and Edouard-Montpetit:	Mixedcommercialandredidential Maximumstoreys:four Minimumstoreys:three
BetweenEdouard-MontpetitandCoteSteCatherine: Marechal Avenue:	residential Residential Maximum storeys: four Minimum storeys: three
Fendall:	Residential Maximumstoreys:two Minimumstoreys:two

Building Maintenance and Renovation

The Current Situation

There is in existence an urban renovation plan under which the city pays 25% of the cost of renovations undertaken by a proprietor if the renovation is for housing and if the minimum cost of the renovation is \$2,500. The plan has several disadvantages.

• It is almost completely unknown both to owners and tenants.

• It does not make the landlord maintain the rent at the same level after the renovation, so that the tenant may not be able to afford the rent in the renovated building.

• 25% is not a very large inducement to renovate; by comparison, the French plan offers 50% and insists that the landlord maintain the rent at a certain level.

MCM-CDN Proposals for the whole district

- Revision of the renovation plan so that the rise in municipal evaluation does not discourage landlords from making renovations.

- More complete and effective application of existing rules to reduce delays allowed to landlords and the imposition of stiffer fines to force landlords to fulfill their obligations.

MCM-CDN Proposals for the Downtown Area

- Obligatory installation of sprinkler systems in high rise buildings.
- Modification of existing buildings so that fire cannot spread from one floor to another. Extension of the fire inspection department: increase in the number of inspectors, surveillance of fire protection systems, establishment of a system of penalties (fines).

(It is notorious fact that high rise apartment and office buildings are fire traps. Firemen's associations, insurance companies and consumer associations are in unanimous agreement that these buildings do not protect their occupants against fire risks. The city seems to be moving towards vigilance of future buildings [use of fire-proof materials, etc.] but this doesn't solve the problem of existing buildings.)

MCM-CDN Proposals for the North district

- The restoration of deteriorating areas such as Barclay, parts of Goyer, Linton and Plamondon, intensive application of existing municipal regulations where buildings only need minor repairs.

- Where major repairs are necessary, expropriation of these blocks by the city with a view to their restoration without rent increases.

- The ultimate objective of these appropriations should be cooperative ownership; once the restoration is complete, the city should transfer the property to the tenants on a cooperative basis.

MCM-CDN Proposals for the Village

- Residences on Jean-Brillant, Decelles, Lacombe and Gatineau which have reasonable rents should be preserved and renovated if necessary. Bylaw 4291, permitting six-storey buildings on Jean-Brillant, should be repealed, otherwise this assemblage of houses will be replaced by tall buildings such as those on Swail Street.

Leisure and sports facilities

This section applies only to the North and Village districts.

The Current Situation

Three points sum up the situation:

- Rarity of free, public sports and recreational facilities.
- Abundance of private sports and recreational facilities to which the public has either no access, or access only on paying an often considerable fee.
- Poor use of community properties.

MCM-CDN Proposals for the North and Village districts

- Recognition of Cote des Neiges as an autonomous district by the Sports and Recreation Department of the City of Montreal. Presently, Cote des Neiges is included with NDG, which gets the lion's share of the pie.

- The city should take the steps necessary for citizens of Cote des Neiges to gain access to semi-public and private sports and recreational facilities, as part of a utilization plan which would encompass both public and private facilities, taking into

Partial List of Private and Public Sports Facilities

Notre Dame Centre: pool, gymnasium, sauna, equipment, etc.

St. Justine's Hospital: pool.

University of Montreal Sports Centre: pool, gymnasium, equipment, etc. (strictly reserved for university population).

Jean Brebeuf College: arena, six tennis courts (reserved for students in term).

Northmount: school where the gymnasium is already used by citizens in general.

Coronation, Van Horne, Bedford, Logan: schools with gymnasiums to which the public has no access.

account the needs of the owners of the latter.

This planning of sports and recreational resources and equipment could involve the city in subsidizing the cost of the use of these facilities. In considering the sums of money involved, it must be remembered that:

- Quebec taxpayers have contributed to the construction of certain of these facilities (schools, hospitals) and that it is unreasonable that they should have no access to them.

- Access to the facilities should be free of charge.

- The creation of coaching positions in each of the parks, and higher criteria in the choice of coaches, which is to say, to hire, if possible, people already active in this area in the district.

- A swift start to the construction of the Saint-Pascal sports and cultural centre (gymnasium, pool and library).

- The construction of an arena to which people of the district would have priority free access.

- The establishment of a district consulting council attached to the Sports and Recreation Department of the City of Montreal. The council would be mandated to make recommendations to that department, and all problems and projects affecting sports and recreational programs in the districts would be submitted to the council in collaboration with municipal councillors.

- The formation of a coalition of district organizations working in the Department of Sports and Recreation to support our demands and representations to the various levels of

government.

MCM-CDN Proposals for Jean-Brillant Park

- Weekend access to sports and recreational facilities.

- Prolongation of upkeep and service of skating rinks during winter as children's amusement areas (both fixed and moveable equipment) weather permitting.

- A publicity campaign about access to the above-mentioned facilities in order to stimulate more active citizen participation.

MCM-CDN Proposals for Cote des Neiges Park.

- Improve and diversify the park's recreational activities.

- Since the park duplicates the function of Jean-Brillant Park and is flagrantly under-used, its uses should be re-oriented.

- This re-orientation could be achieved in various ways, for example:

- Public tennis courts
- Indoor swimming pool
- Construction of a multiple-use community centre for the district

The re-orientation should take into account the following:

- It is essential that the people should take part in the decision-making.

- Decisions should be predicated on the form the Cultural and Sports Centre takes.

MCM-CDN Proposal for Cote des Neiges School

- Continued maintenance of the school, and utilization of vacant space according to the needs of the people of the district and in consultation with them.

- Further study and public discussion is required on the following:

- Moving and extension of the Gatineau

Library, and integration of the library with the unused school.

- Self-governed day care centre for all the district's children, using the experience which the centre has acquired.

- Organization of a community centre, the activities of which would be primarily directed to the young and the old.

Traffic rules

- Speed limit of 20 mph near schools.

- Reduction of the speed limit along certain major arteries where there is a large concentration of children.

- The transformation of Cr scent Street into a pedestrian mall. Study of other similar possibilities in the area.

The Metro

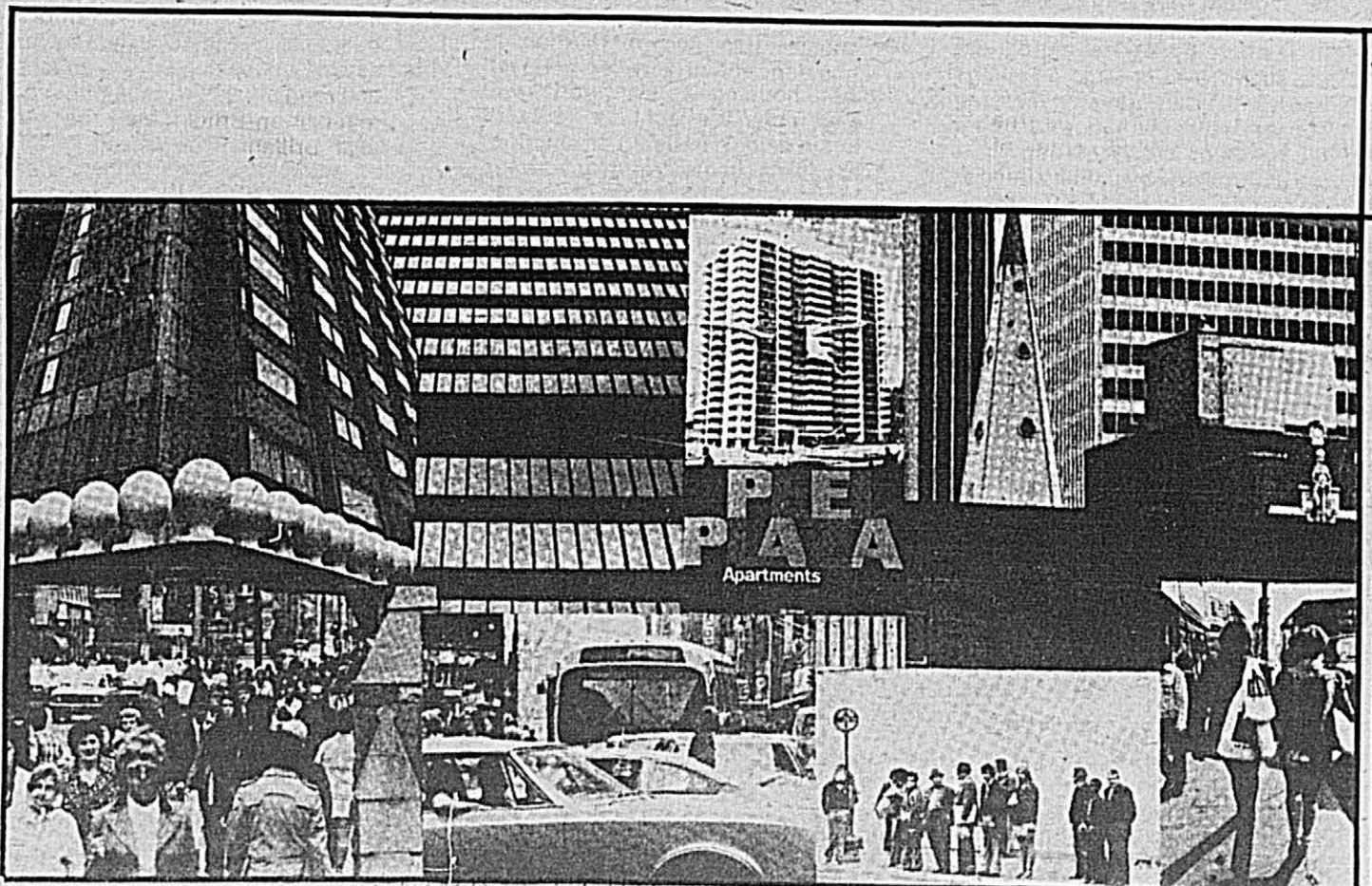
Two parts of the district have been confirmed by the city for Metro use: the corner of Cote des Neiges and Lacombe, presently a vacant lot, and one of the corners at Lacombe and Decelles.

Absolutely nothing is known about the city's plan for the form these Metro stations will take (simple, as at Henri-Bourassa, or integrated into a commercial complex as at Sherbrooke), nor is anything known about the possibility of changes in the zoning regulations in neighbouring streets. Further, nothing has been announced about the final construction date.

The Cultural and Sports Centre Project

For a year, there has been consideration of demolishing Notre Dame des Neiges School because the number of students is insufficient owing to demolitions in the area. In fact, demographic considerations make it unnecessary to maintain a school there, but the building, now under-used, should be preserved. For the second consecutive year, New Canadian children are attending special reception classes there, normalizing the school population.

The demolition project is shrouded in mystery. At times, it looks as though it will be rushed through. At other times, it seems as though the present situation might continue indefinitely. In any event, there is a definite project for a cultural and sports centre to be built on the school land and on the next-door parking lot. The centre would include the following amenities: arena and rink, classrooms, library (the Gatineau Library is cramped in its present quarters.)



municipal income tax, which will eliminate unfair property taxation.

RENOVATION

The argument is constantly made that renovation is impractical and uneconomical. This short-sighted view is usually advanced by building contractors and developers who are uninterested in even thinking about renovation. It is not in their immediate economic interest.

Certainly renovation is uneconomical as long as it is possible to build ten or twelve times as much building on a piece of land as exists there now. There is no way that three flats on one piece of property will make as much profit as thirty apartments on the same land. But, assuming that this sort of development is neither necessary nor desirable, an argument to be advanced in another paper, then renovation becomes very practical.

When the costs of renovating a given quantity of space are compared to the costs of constructing that space from scratch, the renovation will usually cost about sixty percent of what the new construction would cost. For example; today it is possible to undertake the "gut" renovation of a building in which all electrical, plumbing, and heating services are replaced and all interior and exterior finishes are rebuilt, for approximately \$11.00 per square foot of floor area. The quality of this type of renovation compares very favourably to the quality of new construction, being

better than new construction in many cases because the original structural shell is much stronger and much more solid than what is built today. The cost of new construction for the same type of residential space is between \$18.00 and \$20.00 per square foot. In both cases the cost of land is not included. However the cost of land for new construction is generally the same as the cost for both land and building in the renovation. Therefore the total cost of renovating a given space is usually much less than the cost of building up the same space from scratch.

In addition, it should be remembered that if the existing housing stock is not repaired and renovated (some 100,000 dwellings) the dwellings that will be lost as a result will only have to be replaced in the future. Not only will thousands of new dwellings have to be built to house a growing population, but thousands more will also have to be rebuilt to replace those that become uninhabitable because they have not been renovated.

VALUES

Land is a commodity to be bought and sold for profit. For this reason it is subject to speculative development at the expense of its present usage. If farm land can be sold at a profit for housing its potential as agricultural land is sacrificed. If an existing residential community can be sold for profit to be developed into highrise projects, the existing community is sacrificed.

Housing is a commodity, just like furniture, clothing, and automobiles. Most of us think of housing as something very personal, something in which we invest a large part of our incomes and to which we devote a large part of our labours. But in reality we have very little choice in the type of housing that is available to us. We try to control our conditions of occupancy by owning our home, sharing ownership in a co-operative or condominium, or by renting. However, our choice of how we are housed, in what type of structure, is very limited. Whether we live in highrise apartments, duplexes, triplexes, row-houses, or detached single-family houses; our form of housing is strictly controlled by a manufactured image of what a living environment should be.

We live in a consumer society which has short-circuited the law of supply and demand by the creation of demand through advertising. Advertising creates a status consciousness and then exploits it to create a market and sell products. Our attitudes about housing are as much victims of this process as are our attitudes about cars, furniture, clothing, recreation, jobs, and friends.

The single-family detached suburban house is the classic example of this moulding of attitudes. It is an integral part of the Twentieth Century American (and Canadian) Dream. Today the luxury highrise apartment has replaced to some degree the image of the

suburban home as the "ideal" living environment. It exploits the status consciousness. The higher up you are the more status you have, the "best" being the penthouse apartment.

At no time were the implications of this "dream" ever considered or appreciated. We face the consequences in our cities today. When people express concern about the changes occurring in their city, about the destruction of the human environment, they are really reacting to the contradictions in our society that allow this to happen. The problems of cities are the problems of society. They cannot be separated.

We must decide what kind of a city we want, what kind of environment we want to live in, what quality of life is desirable. Our values have to change accordingly.

THE SUPPLEMENT is the political and cultural supplement to the Daily. Anyone interested in working with us should contact the editors at the Daily office.

Editor: Arnold Bennett
Associate Editor: David Stryker

Protection of existing facilities

To protect existing facilities, the M.C.M. undertakes:

- to forbid, by regulation, the demolition of any dwelling judged capable of being used or restored by the district council, within defined residential zones; outside of these zones, to impose a very heavy special tax on those who demolish housing in good condition; to avoid in all possible cases the demolition of housing for public purposes which would be against the interests and character of the districts.
- to restrict, by severe regulation, the subdivision of large dwellings into small apartments or rooming houses, while taking into account the needs of the population.
- to reinforce the regulation aimed at restricting excessive development, by reducing the permitted floor area ratio for housing, commerce and industry; in all cases, to ensure that the surrounding area gets enough sunlight. To take special steps to preserve the character of certain sites and neighbourhoods; to establish rigorous criteria for the construction of highrises, while taking into account all the implications of this type of construction.

The fight against speculation

The Montreal Citizen's Movement will

give no public aid in any form whatsoever to private development of a speculative nature. Any such development will be approved by the district council.

- The MCM will establish land banks, to fight speculation and use the land for housing and community facilities; it will sell no land once it has become public property.
- It will demand from Quebec a land policy calling a halt to speculation in the region around Montreal, taking special account of the possible agricultural use of these lands.
- It will create a public enterprise to favour the establishment of cooperatives in the fields of construction and restoration of housing, and of services connected to housing. This enterprise will also undertake technical research in the field of housing production, especially in order to deal with the increase in the price of certain materials, all the while improving the quality of both private and municipal housing.
- It will occupy more and more the place of capitalist enterprise in the field of housing so as to replace it progressively with other types of enterprise (cooperatives, non-profit companies, public enterprises, artisans) and thereby achieve a permanent programme of construction and restoration consistent with the needs of the majority.
- In order to eliminate land

speculation once and for all, it will gradually municipalise urban land.

Protection of tenants

The Montreal Citizens' Movement will guarantee the right to housing and improve the situation of the tenant, while taking into account the needs of the small landlords:

- by establishing a single service responsible for the enforcement of the housing code and of the different regulations relating to the construction and to the maintenance of dwellings. The MCM will, at the same time, provide the effective legal means to enforce this code. All the dossiers of this service will be public. The housing code and other pertinent municipal regulations, including the fire regulations, will be revised, as well as their means of enforcement (reduction of the delays accorded to proprietors, increase in the number of inspectors, etc.) in concert with the district councils.
- by putting pressure on Quebec for the amendment of the legislation in the following sense:
 - better control of rents through norms which take into account the state of the dwelling, its upkeep, and the tenants' capacity to pay.
 - right of association and collective bargaining for the tenants and establishment of a

rent tribunal.

- by demanding recognition of the right to engage in a rent strike, within a structure set up for this purpose, in cases where the landlords do not fulfill their obligations.
- by adding to the present formula of subsidized housing one based on housing allowances for individuals with low incomes. For this purpose the Montreal Citizens' Movement will bring pressure to bear on provincial and federal levels of government. Special attention will be given to the needs of handicapped and senior citizens.
- by setting up a tax-sharing agreement between the city and the provincial government for tax increases resulting from renovations. As part of this agreement, the City will demand that such tax increases be spread out over a period of years.

AT LOOSE ENDS SHABBAT EVE AND LOOKING FOR A CHEVRAH*?

Student Zionist Organization is looking for new members. We will be spending Friday evening together in the Hillel Succah, and we need warm bodies (new faces!) to counter the autumn chill! 8:30 pm Friday, enter via 3460 Stanley.

* chevrah means friendly, open friendship circle.

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Leader of the Opposition, Israeli Parliament

Dr. William Korey

Director, United Nations Office, B'nai B'rith International Council

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Nov. 2-3 - They Shoot
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Nov. 9-10 - A Man Called
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Nov. 16-17 - Joe - Peter Boyle

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MR. DARKROOM

Over the years that I have been conducting darkroom printing sessions, first in black and white and now in colour I have stressed to the audiences that darkroom work is not only a rewarding hobby but is easy and fun. This three letter word was used in two of our show slogans: "Taking Pictures is Half the Fun - Making Prints is Twice the Fun", and the current one "Let's Turn out the Lights and Have Some Fun - with our Durst Enlarger".

People who are fascinated watching a print being processed and express amazement at the equipment used would do well to compare the first steps to a photographic process they themselves may well have done many times - the projection of a slide or movie film onto a screen. If you look at an enlarger, used to produce prints of varying sizes from a negative, it has precisely the same make-up as a projector. A lamp to provide illumination, condensers to intensify the light, a carrier to hold the film in place while enlarging. Projectors do their work in a horizontal position, while most enlargers are vertical, but the operation is identical. The farther the projector from the screen, the larger the projected image.

The enlarger works in exactly the same manner, with the image arriving at an easel. Instead of being viewed, the image is burned into a piece of sensitized paper which then goes through chemical baths under 'safelight' conditions and after being dried is a finished print, ready for your wallet or album. So, even if you have never seen a darkroom door from the outside, you have gone through the fundamental steps when you showed your slides to friends.

The second 'stumbling block' to many is the fear of expense involved with photographic printing. A darkroom need be neither fancy, nor expensive, the most important factor is that it is functional, having the necessary equipment to do the type of work required. Great strides have been made recently in colour printing. Trays are no longer required and all processing is done on a countertop in a small drum that is rolled back and forth to provide proper agitation. This system also eliminates complicated temperature controls and is most efficient from a point of time and economy of chemistry.

Many apartment dwellers have designed portable bench-tops for bathtubs on which to do their work. This is an ideal situation, being close to running water, and a room that requires a minimum of lightproofing. Equipment costs can range considerably, depending on your needs and budget. Good equipment is a good investment as product quality



will determine the efficiency and durability of most major items. Photographic printing is a matter of gaining experience, and the best equipment will not automatically improve a mediocre darkroom man. However, look for an enlarger that offers lifetime durability and avoid frills that really give no true assistance to printing. Durst is such an enlarger.

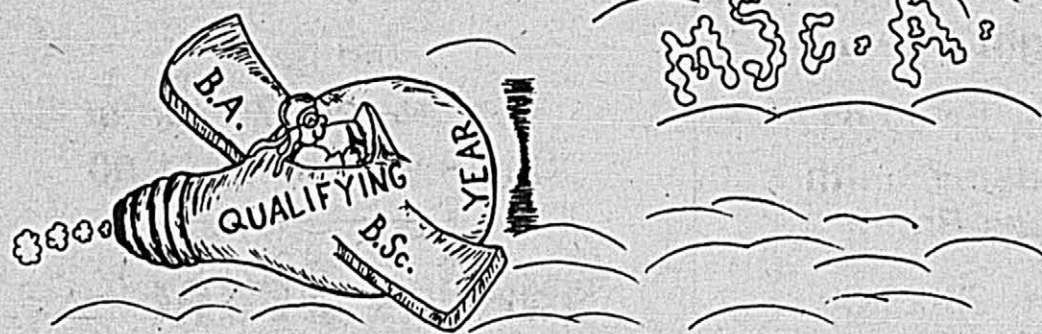
When selecting darkroom accessories consider the famous Paterson products from Great Britain. They are the result of design experience and proving in actual working conditions. This broad range of darkroom equipment utilizes the advantages of plastics in the production of 'designed for the user' items.



During the balance of this series I'll outline the simple stages of producing a print and discuss other interesting aspects of this fascinating part of photography. For those already interested in darkroom work, Braun has a twin-sided wall chart detailing and illustrating procedures for developing film. It's called Mr. Darkroom's 9-step wall chart, and is yours for the asking. Please write direct to them: Braun Electric Canada Ltd., 3269 American Drive, Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1B9.

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Quebec labour enters new phase

by Arnold Bennett

Firestone. Canadian Gypsum. United Aircraft. Montreal Urban Community Transportation Commission. These are only the most outstanding of the landmark struggles that have marked the Quebec labour scene since the historic May Revolt of two years ago.

Each of them has put another nail into the coffin of the myth that workers go on strike because they are manipulated by unscrupulous and demagogic leaders. And each of them has had an impact far beyond the particular company and group of workers involved.

The Quebec labour movement has been making a name for itself through its high degree of militancy and politicization, both at the rank-and-file and leadership levels, ever since 1968. Meanwhile, the American labour movement has plodded along the path of reaction, alienation, and disillusion (with only a handful of honourable exceptions).

The Canadian labour movement outside Quebec is only beginning to seize upon its example and catch up, or rather to revert to and expand upon activism that it lost during the McCarthyite purges of the late 1940's.

Within the Quebec labour movement itself, the militant rhetoric of the top leaders, who seemed to be such a vanguard only three years ago, has been surpassed by the militant practice of workers at the base. Leaders have discovered that grass-roots militancy is not something that can be turned on and off like a spigot on a keg of beer, and that outside of the extremely sick construction

manifesto, *Ne Comptons que sur nos propres moyens*. This document took an avowedly anti-capitalist and pro-socialist position and, with a circulation of 100,000 copies, was widely discussed at the grass roots of the union movement in the course of the next few months. Meanwhile, the Quebec Federation of Labour (QFL) and the Quebec Teachers Corporation (QTC) jumped on the bandwagon with their own manifestos.

Late 1971 also saw the historic *La Presse* strike. The February victory for the workers came largely because of the first real inter-union common front in Quebec history. The strike captured the public imagination for a number of reasons — the new solidarity between the long-rival CNTU and QFL, the brutal police repression of a mass demonstration on October 29, and the journalists' revelations of management incompetence and censorship and their demands for participation in editorial decisions.

The common front at *La Presse* set the stage for the much larger common front of 210,000 workers in the Quebec public service, who went on strike in March and April, 1972. The backbone of this strike were poorly-paid workers, many of them women, who demanded a minimum salary of \$100 per week and equal pay for equal work. The government resisted these demands, letting its more liberal members sanctimoniously defend the right to strike while the real decision-makers were resorting to injunctions, sector, workers will not willingly abandon the proven strength of solidarity for the inter-union bickering of the past.

preparing strike-breaking legislation, and conniving with the courts to send union leaders and rank-and-file militants to jail.

When the government imposed its special legislation, the top union leaders reacted in confusion, fearing to defy the law as they had defied the injunctions, even though the majority of the members voting were in favour of such a move. But when the courts sentenced the leaders to a year in jail in early May for defying the injunctions, the rank-and-file exploded in wrath.

The most militant public service workers were joined in a wildcat strike by longshoremen, construction workers, employees in private enterprises like Canadair and Iron Ore Co. The town of Sept-Iles, with the highest pay rates (and highest cost of living) in Quebec, was taken over by the workers and held for a week. Radio stations were occupied by militant workers in towns throughout Quebec in protest against their monopoly of information and anti-strike bias.

At the Albert Prevost Institute, a Montreal mental hospital, workers and doctors expelled the bureaucratic administration and instituted a collective, democratic management in which patients participated until the police were called in to expel them.

Common front strike made government back down

Faced by this massive and unexpected May Revolt, the

government hastily began to talk of backing down from its hardline stance on the \$100 weekly minimum. The wildcat strikes ceased, the negotiators went back to the bargaining table, and within a few months a settlement was reached with gave the Common Front a moral victory. But in another major error of judgement the leaders negotiated this contract without relying on or consulting with the rank-and-file, and thus failed to sharpen the weapon that had been forged during the May Revolt.

The low-paid workers, whose grievances had most captured the public imagination, obtained a reasonable facsimile of their demands, although not as much as they could have won had they kept up the pressure on the overment. Other groups of public service workers, particularly the teachers, were shafted by this new strategy of the leadership. Refusing the government's offers, they had a settlement imposed on them by decree, leading them into the futile anti-declassification fight of the next year.

During the next two years, various public sector administrations, particularly in the hospitals, tried to undercut the workers' hard-won gains, and the resistance to these attempts resulted in a number of wildcat strikes in mid-1974. One of these, at Sacre-Coeur Hospital in Montreal, was a resounding victory for the workers. At other hospitals, like Notre Dame, the outcome was not as happy, and at Maisonneuve-Rosemont the union executive entered a covert alliance with the management in an unsuccessful attempt to smash a group of radical members who were publishing the hospital workers' newspaper.

The struggle against multi-nationals

While public service workers sought to protect their gains, workers in the private sector, inspired by the lessons of May 1972, were taking giant new strides. The little town of Joliette, never known for any sort of radical activity before the May Revolt, suddenly emerged in the vanguard of the North American labour movement with two major strikes.

Both of these strikes were epic struggles against giant multinational corporations. Both involved the autonomous organization of rank-and-file workers outside of moribund international unions which had ceased to serve their interests.

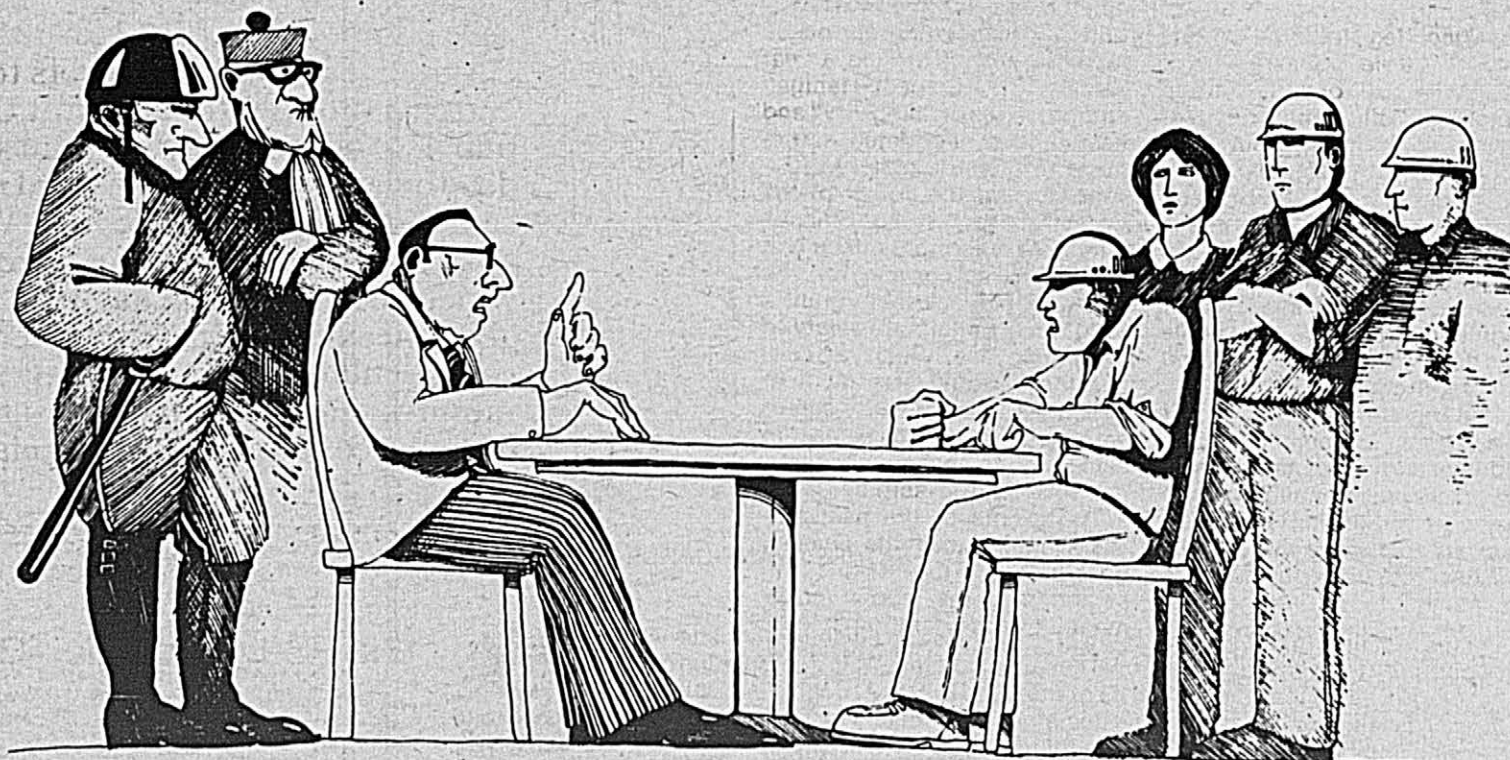
The strike at Firestone lasted ten months and ended in an historic victory for the workers. The strike at Canadian Gypsum is still going on after eighteen months, but unlike the case in most conflicts of this duration, the workers appear to be gaining the upper hand, because of their organization, their active participation in all decisions, and the support they are receiving from other workers throughout Quebec.

The Firestone and Canadian Gypsum struggles have had a tremendous impact on the Joliette labour movement. Workers shut down the town for May Day of this year, Firestone workers continued their political and organizing work after their March 1974 victory, lending support to other

The activism of Quebec unions

It was in 1968 that the leadership of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU) decided that economic struggles for collective agreements were not enough, and that workers needed a "second front" of political and consumer action to prevent the theft of their gains through such devices as higher prices. For North America this was a revolutionary and heretical notion, one that repudiated the entrenched "apoliticism" of the American unions and which went beyond the feeble and conservative participation of unions like the Steelworkers and the UAW in Canadian social democracy.

The next milestone came in the fall of 1971, with the publication of another CNTU



workers' struggles both in Quebec and at Firestone plants in Ontario and Alberta.

The lesson that has repeatedly been driven home in the past two years is that the workers have to rely on themselves and not be intimidated by management threats. A few months ago, workers at the Montreal Canadian Gypsum plant won their demands after an eight-month strike. Two years ago, workers at the St. Jerome Canadian Gypsum plant allowed themselves to be intimidated and settled for eighty cents an hour less than the Montreal workers eventually obtained. The lesson is clear, and this is why the Joliette workers are still showing such tenacity after eighteen long months of struggle.

The ten-month United Aircraft strike

At United Aircraft in Longueuil, nearly ten months of conflict have been marked by many violent confrontations between pickets and scabs, numerous management attempts at intimidation, and payment of the local police by the giant multinational company for their services as security guards.

The workers there, having lost a strike a few years ago because they did not hold out long enough, have learned the lesson of tenacity. But the local organization is not as effective as it should be, mainly because it is a cosmetic attempt by an essentially traditional union leadership to copy the Firestone workers' organizational structure without really taking on any of its substance.

One lesson that became very clear during the Common Front strike of 1972 was that "legality" and the state are not neutral, but are just two more weapons that can be used against the workers when necessary.

Defying government strike-breaking legislation, for example, carried a penalty of \$50,000 a day for a union and potential jail sentences for leaders and members. But when companies like Canadian Steel Foundries, Carter White Lead and Great Lakes Carbon cause the death or serious illness of hundreds of workers by ignoring health and safety regulations, they are only liable to fines of a few hundred dollars, if convicted.

The May Revolt proved that if the labour movement stands together and defies a repressive law, there aren't enough jails to make the repression stick. The past two years have witnessed a massive movement by workers to "continue the struggle in illegality" when necessary.

In the past few months, workers throughout Quebec have resisted inflation by demanding the reopening of their contracts to include indexation of wages to the cost of living. Some major companies and the Quebec government, learning from bitter experience,

immediately agreed or offered a reasonable compromise.

Other companies, standing on the "sanctity of contracts", resisted, and in many cases the workers did not hesitate to engage in "illegal" strikes.

The 44-day strike of the Montreal transportation workers this summer was the brilliant climax of a movement that had not really been all that successful. Its brilliance lies not so much in the gains realized by the workers involved, as in its significance for the rest of the labour movement.

No such thing as "illegal" strike

Two things are clear. There is no longer any such thing as an "illegal" strike. And the Quebec government, remembering May 1972, will tread very, very carefully before it puts a threat of strike-breaking legislation into practice.

Ever since the Common Front strike the courts have taken a beating in public opinion for their ready granting of injunctions against strikers. The two judges involved in the transportation strike realized this and acted accordingly. The first of them, James Huguessen, imposed fines on the strikers but not jail sentences. But Jules Deschenes, dealing with a "second offence", did not have this "lenient" option open and tossed the hot potato to the government in a milestone decision.

In his decision Deschenes declared that it was not the business of the courts to be used as a bludgeon against the working class, that the case was technically no longer a civil but a criminal matter, and that it was up to the government to settle the issue through "imaginative" legislation.

The Bourassa government, with no court decision that it could hide behind, now had the option of engaging in naked repression or of turning a deaf ear to the Drapeau-Hanigan regime's cries of "illegality" and hastening a negotiated settlement. The rest is history.

In 1972, at the height of the Common Front strike, Finance Minister Raymond Garneau had given the real reason for the government's refusal to grant a \$100 weekly minimum salary to its employees. Such a concession would result in pressures on private sector employers to do the same, he said, and the government could not so offend investors.

The events of the past two years have forced the Quebec government to take the demands of the labour movement into consideration at least to some extent. The balance of power has changed dramatically since those not-so-long-ago days when management and government could use the injunction, the police and the goon against workers with impunity.

And the game isn't over yet.

Zippering around campus?



There's lots to do. Like locating your classes, deciding which profs to avoid, and checking out the action at the campus pub. But before you wear yourself out, drop by your Bank of Montreal nearest the campus and open an account. We'll answer any questions you have (like which account is best for you). As well as give you a free metric converter — so you can calculate how many meters-per-minute you have to dash from the foot of your bed to your 8 o'clock class.



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Contact: Youth and Hechalutz Department
 1310 Greene Ave.
 Westmount, Que.

YOM KIPPUR — ONE YEAR AFTER

Student Zionist Organization is holding a one-day seminar
 on Sunday, October 6th, in commemoration of the outbreak
 of the Yom Kippur War. The seminar will deal with
 contemporary Israeli topics. Contact Stephen at 934-0804
 or 489-3960 for details.

STUDENT ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

is in the process of forming committees to begin projects and programmes
 for the year, and we are looking for new members. Call the above listed
 phone numbers for details.

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Today

Open House:

Post-game beer bash at the Red Door Frat after the game Sat. Oct. 5 featuring Smokin Road. Admission \$1. Beer 3/\$1.4pm to 2am. 3647 University.

Community McGill:

We are once again recruiting students for various volunteer programs. If you are interested in being a Big Brother/Sister, a buddy at the Allan Memorial, a tutor or much more, come to Union 411, Mon. Wed. Fri. 2-4 pm. Tuesday and Thursday 1-3 or phone 392-8953.

McGill Open House

Friday, October 4:
Student Saxophone Quartet
Strathcona Music Building
555 Sherbrooke St. West
Room C310 1 pm Free.

Jane Fonda Film Festival:

Steelyard Blues 7 pm. Klute 9:30 pm. Admission 50c. FDA.

Player's Club:

Auditions for "The Beauty Part" by S.J. Perelman, directed by George Kopp. Sandwich Theatre, 12-2 pm.

Sigma Chi Fraternity:

Join us for a free lunch. 1 pm, 3581 University.

Anthropology Students' Association:

Meets today to discuss budget and plans at 12:30 in L738. All anthropology students welcome.

Sigma Chi Fraternity:

Open house party. Live band, full bar. 8 pm. Gents \$1, ladies free. 3581 University.

Student Zionist Organization:

"Havurat Shabbat" meeting tonight at 8:30 pm in Hillel Sukkah. Enter via 3460 Stanley. Hillel and S.Z.O.:

Israeli dancing in Open House tent, lower campus, 12-2 pm. Falafel and drink: 75c.

Skydiving course:

3rd session of the course tonight at 8 pm, room 307. Wear old clothes. Don't forget your cheques, forms, waivers and medicals.

Honduras Relief Fund:

The I.S.A. is still collecting all the clothing and non-perishable foods you can spare. Union B 40. Kappa Alpha Theta—Women's Fraternity:

Invitation to lunch. All women welcome. 12-2 pm. 546 Milton, Apt. 2.

Amateur Radio VE 2UN:

Staff meeting to consider participation in open house during weekend. Prospective new staff invited. 5 pm. Union 401.

Saturday MFS:

"The New Land" will be shown in L132. 7-10 pm. Admission 75c.

McLennan and Redpath Libraries:

All student I.D. cards must be validated (embossed '75) by October 6th. After this date, borrowing privileges will not be extended to holders of unvalidated cards. Validation is done in the Administration Bldg., 2nd floor. Please take along proof of payment of fees.

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Food drive to be held

by Barbara Vall

A Thanksgiving food drive will be held next week on campus for underprivileged families of Montreal.

The drive is being organized by the newly formed McGill section of the Circle K International Organization.

Richard Sun, publicity chairman for the McGill branch, said food depots will be set up in several of the main buildings on campus. He said students can bring any sort of canned or boxed foods to the depots between Oct. 8 and Oct. 11.

Sun said the group wants to collect as much food as possible, and reach as many families as possible, but has set no target figures. He said families will be chosen on the basis of their size, their financial situation, and other considerations.

Continued on page 19

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Prior to registration you are invited to come with a friend to a free-no-obligation-one-hour preview. Come at 12:15 or 5:15 or 7:15. Please call to reserve seats 844-1941 (Sat. & Sun. at 3:15).

The fall session in Reading Dynamics starts the week of Oct. 28. The course ends before Xmas. Enroll early to reserve a seat in the class of your choice.

Flexible schedules - attend only 1 class per week - You only come once each week for 8 weeks. Day classes too. So you can easily squeeze this crucial course into your hectic fall schedule.

Homework can be your regular load.

The course is designed for people who now read at least one hour daily. After the second week you may use your normal reading at work or from other courses, as practice. No extra books to buy.

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RVC attempts to improve food

A proposal that Royal Victoria College (RVC) run the Union cafeteria has been made by Donna Runnals, Warden of RVC.

The Union cafeteria is now run by Saga Foods catering service. RVC abandoned catering companies last year and now operates its own cafeteria, which is well-liked by students.

Continued on page 19

Letters

Thanks

Dear Friends:

After reading your

"Anniversary" article,

I think and think

I tell myself

As a foreigner

You do more than I do, to my country

What can I say?

For I feel

More than a simple phrase

"Thank you."

S.H. Wu

YS falsely accused

To the Daily:

The letter published in last Tuesday's Daily (September 24) and signed by the MREQ and the Afro-Asian Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Committee contained a number of false accusations concerning the political positions and practice of the McGill Young Socialists. Political clarity requires that these scandalous charges be answered and we intend to do so by organizing a forum at McGill which will present the real political positions and history of the Trotskyist movement.

Bob Rosell

Jim Upton

McGill Young Socialists

Continued on page 19

FOOD...

Continued from page 18

Circle K International, has nearly 700 branches at universities in the United States and Canada, according to a Circle K pamphlet.

Sun said the new McGill branch needs student support. "We welcome and appreciate all co-operation and participation from any interested volunteers," he said.

"Our motto is 'we build', and our aim, 'we serve'. In practice, that means genuine constructive involvement in the community and on campus."

Sun said the group's aims include organizing further food drives for other holiday periods, setting up community service programs, and establishing a centre for disadvantaged youth.

Students who would like to join the group should call the group's chairman, Terry Steinberg, at 288-8525.

RVC.

Continued from page 18

"I'm concerned because some students can't get good nutrition for the amount of money they have," says Runnals.

She said the RVC staff want to "make the food nutritious" and "edible."

Students' Society President George Archer says that Runnals' suggestion will be considered.

LETTERS

Continued from page 18

Why don't the English learn to speak?

To the Daily:

In the story titled "Native drums..." (Wednesday, October 2) I read, incredibly, that "Bayoneted soldiers marched by..."

It's possible, I suppose, that a bayoneted soldier may drag himself, or stumble, to the nearest hospital tent, provided he's still alive, but I can't see him marching by, unless he's John Wayne.

I suspect the item should have read "Soldiers with fixed bayonets marched by" but I agree this may confuse readers who, unaccustomed to military jargon, may get the impression that these troops broke their bayonets and had them repaired. Therefore we say "Soldiers marched by with bayonets at the ready." It is proper enough English, yet it confuses me. Why the bayonets anyway? They didn't use them to evict that gang of useless politicians from the House of Commons.

Maybe they were on their way to a weeny-roast.

Duncan Macpherson

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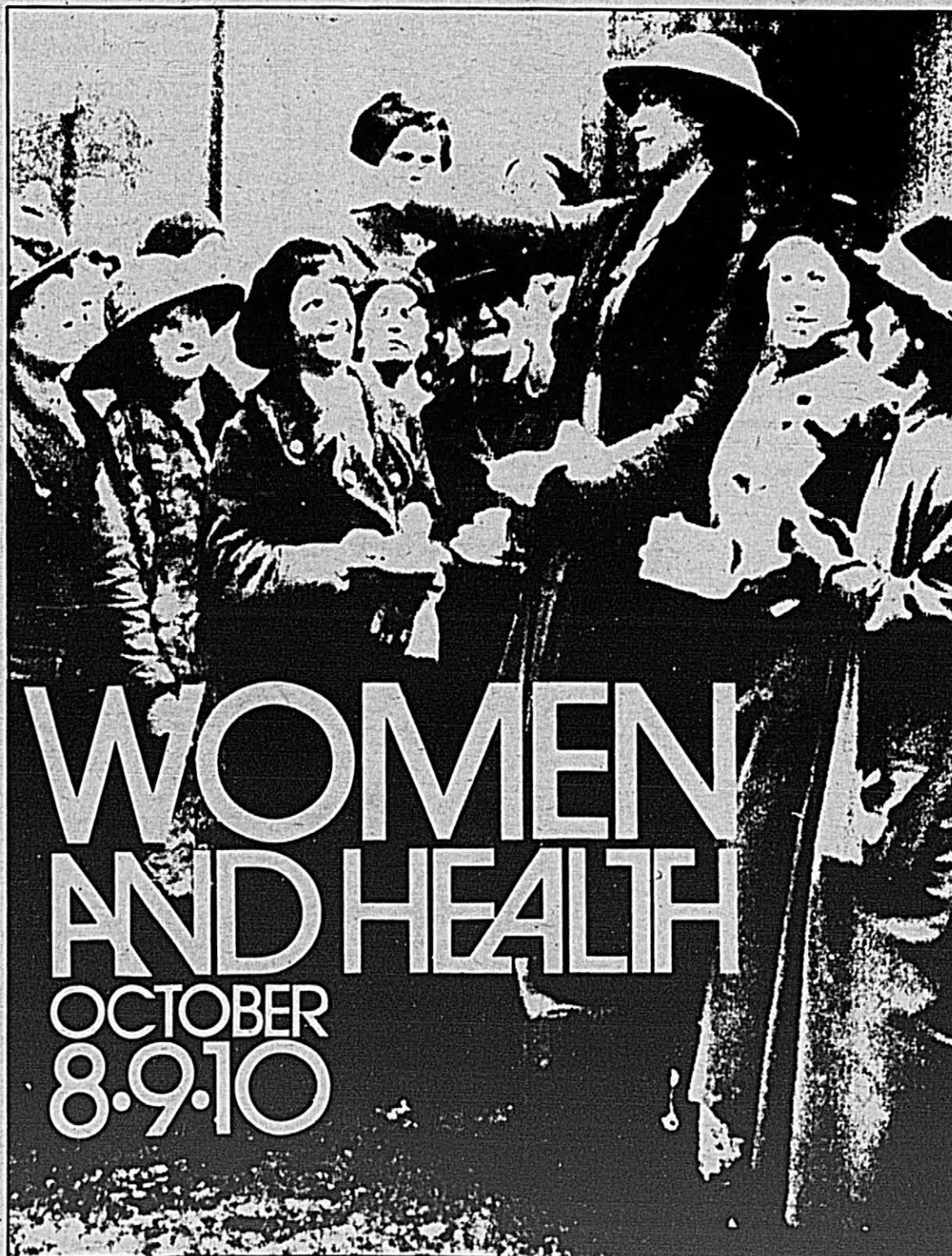
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Women's Health Seminar McGill University

October 8
Phyllis Chesler

psychologist and author
of *Women and Madness*, will
speak in the Palmer Howard
Theatre, McIntyre Medical
Building, 6th floor at 8 pm.

October 9
Some Common
Medical
Problems

McGill Union Ballroom,
3480 McTavish, 12-2 pm

Feminism and
Medicine

Union Ballroom, 8 pm

October 10
Rape

Union Ballroom, 12-2 pm

Growing Old
Female

Union Ballroom, 8 pm



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Today

Continued from page 17

International Brecht Society Congress:

Morning session in Leacock 820, 9:15: H.J. Schrimpf (Bochum)—"Brecht und der Naturalismus: zur Biberpelzbearbeitung; next speaker t.b.a.; Sander Gilman (Ithica): "The FBI Files on B. Brecht. 10:45: coffee. 10:15 Round-Table Discussion I on "Brecht and the American Left" in room 820, Round-Table Discussion II on "Brecht and East Asia" in Leacock 109. Afternoon session at La Poudriere on St. Helen's Island—performance of "Herr Puntilla und sein Knecht Matti" (in German) performed by Deutsche Theatergruppe Montreal. Evening session in Leacock 820, 8:30: Ingo Seidler (Ann Arbor) Die "Studien—Sonette", Hans H. Schulte (Dundas, Ontario) Die "Kinderlieder" dervendborger Gedichte, "Peter von Matt (Zurich)—Der Kalteschock—ein geburtsstraumatisches Phänomen als Strukturprinzip des Brechtschen Dramas, discussant Sammy McLean (Seattle).

What's What

EAST ASIAN STUDIES

Prof. Sam Noumoff, who has just returned from China, will show his film on Monday, October 7, 5 pm in Leacock Council Room.

STUDENTZIONIST ORGANIZATION

Yom Kippur—One Year Later. Conference on Sunday, October 6 from 10 am to 3 pm. Call Stephen for details. 934-0804, 489-3960.

CIRCLE K INTERNATIONAL

"Food Collection" campaign starting Tuesday October 8 to Friday October 11. Bring your surplus canned food. Lookout for Circle K collection boxes. Help the Montreal poor and needy.

BRIDGE CLUB

First Bridge lesson October 8 Burnside Rm 21 at 5 pm. Duplicate game every Tuesday 6:45 coffee lounge.

LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY

Extends an open invitation to an important organizational meeting on Wednesday October 9 in the Union. Membership cards will be distributed only at this meeting.

POLITICAL SCIENCE UNDERGRADUATE ASSOCIATION

Meeting to ratify constitution Monday October 8 in Leacock 411. Larry, 739-6524.

MEETING OF LINGUISTICS STUDENT UNION

Meeting for anyone taking Linguistics. Monday, October 7 at 1 pm in SBB 583.

BIOLOGY FIELD TRIPS

Anyone interested in leading or participating in a field trip program for the McGill Biology Students' Union, please contact Mark Gans at 392-5765 or 737-2772.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1974

MCGILL ENTRE-NOUS

Abortion Debate Saturday October 5 at 3 pm. Moot Court Room, McGill Faculty of Law with Peter Gillett (M.D. obstetrician) and Gwen Landolt (vice-president of National Alliance for Life.)

MCGILL CHINESE STUDENT SOCIETY

Kung Fu every Saturday from 10 am to 12 noon in Union Ballroom. Chris Yiu, 845-4343. Ping Pong Practice. Lewis Chan 259-6149. Flag Football practice Saturday at 10 am in Forbes Field. V. Chin 725-7912.

MCGILL CHINESE

UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

Fall mixer, Friday October 18 at 8 pm. Common Room Engineering Building. All welcome.

INTER-RESIDENCE FILMS

"The Forbidden Planet" Sunday, October 6, BMH. 7-9:30 pm, 75 cents. Half-season tickets now on sale in residences (main floors) from 7-9 pm, Thursday, October 3, to Friday, October 4. See 7 films for \$2.75.

CHINA CELEBRATION

All day activities to celebrate 25 years of People's China, including speakers (Paul Lin), films, and workshops on daily life in China today. From 1 pm until evening October 5 at Pavillon Lafontaine of UQAM, 1301 Sherbrooke St. East.

MCGILL: ENTRE-NOUS

Saturday, October 5: Student Brass Quintet, Strathcona Music Building 555 Sherbrooke St. West Room C310 at 1 pm. Free. Sunday, October 6: Student Chamber Group, Strathcona Music Building, Room

WOMEN'S INTRAMURAL BADMINTON

Sign up for singles or doubles tournament at Currie Gym—Women's Room, or telephone Darlene at 288-2840. Entry deadline Friday October 11 at noon. Competition begins October 17.

CAMPUS LEGAL AID CLINIC

Legal Aid, 5 days weekly, 10-4 pm Rm 414 in Union. 392-8918.

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Are you coming to Reunion '74?



Even if you are not a reunion class graduate many of the events are open to students, faculty and the public such as "Stress Without Distress"—a talk by Dr. Hans Selye, "The Great McGala" in co-operation with Open House, and Sunday in Old Montreal.

Call the Graduates' Society at 392-4816, 4815 or visit 3605 Mountain Street for further information on Reunion '74.

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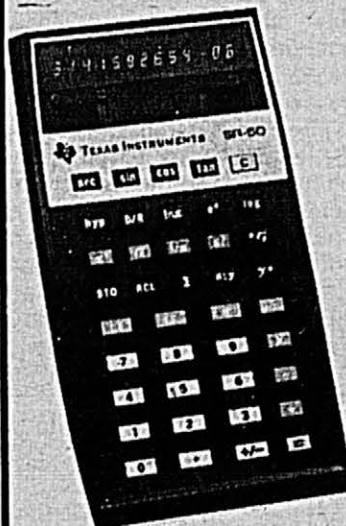
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All the features of a conventional calculator; plus scientific functions such as sine, cosine, tangent, common and natural logarithms, exponential functions, squares and powers, square roots, reciprocals, pi, decimal conversions, memory, sum and store, degrees and radians. Rechargeable batteries or AC operation.

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McGill prepares for dirty Blues

by Michel Zelnick
and Oleg Zadorozny

Charlie Baillie has been seen this week parading up and down the practice field with a big smile on his face. And why not?

Last week's defeat to Loyola was the worst since he has assumed the position of coach at McGill. Team morale is at a low ebb, with three players having quit in the past week. The injury picture is also a bleak one, as it is worsening instead of improving. And, McGill's opponents tomorrow are the powerful Toronto Blues, who have absolutely mauled every team they have faced this year. But Charlie is being realistic and doesn't expect Toronto to be easy pickings for his Redmen.

Strictly off the record, he didn't confide that "Our biggest problem will be keeping the score down. We can't very well go out and embarrass the Blues by beating them by too great a margin. We must remember that they travelled all this way to play football and it wouldn't be cricket if we beat them too badly."

As a result, the Redmen have been working on their turnover game all week in preparation, so as to give the first place Blues a chance, no matter how slight, for victory tomorrow afternoon. Unfortunately, turnovers have been a major concern to the coaching staff all season. A definite problem, the Redmen simply have not been able, to cough up the football with the

consistency they had expected. The surprising lack of fumbles have astonished many Redmen observers, who had anticipated improvement in that category. Instead, it is the interception which has kept McGill out of many games this season. Despite this, the Redmen are confident that the fumble will once again become an integral part of their offense. Let's hope this situation improves by tomorrow.

But coach Baillie has the interests of the McGill Redmen in mind as well. As a result, he and the coaching staff have been working on diversifying McGill's offensive attack, which has conspicuously lacked any punch so far this season. Gone are such high-risk plays like the "off tackle" and the "sweep". In their place will be such basic plays like the "flea-flicker", the "razzle-dazzle", and the "statue of liberty", all of which have been curiously absent in these past twenty years of football at McGill (and for a good reason).

As you can see, the Redmen have been busy all week, tuning up for their big game tomorrow. Keeping up with Toronto will be indeed a difficult task, since it appears as though they will finish on top of the heap this year. They are coming to McGill with three victories behind them, their last being a 32-9 trouncing of Queens (yes, the same Queens that defeated us 19-8 two weeks ago.) And, they are really tough. The Blues, who are affection-

ately referred to as Huns play a tough, rugged, physical, brutal, and nasty brand of football.

On offense, they can both run and pass effectively. Although they do not have speed in their backfield, their power sweep lead by a strong veteran offensive line and two excellent blocking backs, provides a potent outside threat. Their receivers, however, are fleet-footed. They had little difficulty finding openings in Queen's defensive secondary last Saturday, and Queen's defensive backfield is the best McGill has faced so far. It is, indeed, an awesome attack.

The Blue's defense is nothing to laugh about either. Their primary strengths are in their defensive front four and their linebackers. Here, this strong unit exerts pressure and forces opponents into errors. But if the defence has any weaknesses at all, it is in the defensive secondary, and it is here where McGill must capitalize.

Whether they can capitalize or not is the problem. The coaches feel they can. All this week, the Redmen have been concentrating on improving execution, rather than diversification. Charlie Baillie appears to be satisfied with the repertoire of plays the McGill offense now possesses. He has, however, made some defensive adjustments which he refuses to reveal. Hmm.

Regardless of the strategy, any showing tomorrow will be an improvement over their

Sports

WHAT'S A POINT AMONG FRIENDS?...



performance last week against Loyola (who?). Let's just hope that McGill will be up for the game and Toronto down. Let's hope that McGill will leave the past behind and start anew. Let's hope Dis Auders has a

great game. Let's hope that the defense has a great outing and that the offense finally moves the ball. Let's hope a lot of fans turn out for the game to support our boys. Let's hope Toronto doesn't show up.



Charlie Baillie (left) interviewed by Daily sports editors Oleg Zadorozny and Michel Zelnick (in white dinner jacket).

Rugby action report

by Tim Perry
and Brian Davitt

Judging from its most recent exhibitions, it has become apparent that the McGill Rugby-Football Club is fast approaching the peak of preparedness needed for the all-important centennial match against Harvard University on Oct. 19. The two games played in the last by the team show that the players have indeed come a long way since their opening loss to Westmount.

On Saturday, the 29th, McGill travelled to Northfield, Vt. to take on a team from Norwich University which is generally recognized as one of the strongest clubs in the area. Norwich had recently returned from a two week tour of Wales where they had worked on some of the game's finer points.

McGill had a few tricks of its own, however, and rolled up 12 points against the widely acclaimed Norwich defence. Tries were scored by Marty Perry on a 50 yard streak thru the opponents line and by George Filliter, who pounced on a loose ball in the end zone to cap off an overall team effort. Gordie Campbell chipped in both conversions to contribute four points to the cause. At this point, unfortunately, what appeared to be a severe case of bus lag caught up with McGill and Norwich was allowed to escape with a narrow victory.

Defence was the name of the game as McGill met the Montreal Under 23s on Monday night. McGill held the more experienced Under 23s to even fewer points than the Norwich team could muster. McGill had to use

a short time out in the first half after falling quickly behind to explain to winger Brian Davitt that rugby is a tackle game as opposed to two handed touch. He responded well and the game was a brutally physical standoff for the rest of the evening. Both fans could readily attest to this, becoming so involved that at one point they actually cheered in unison, "C'mon McGill!" The team was noticeably inspired.

If you would like to get in on this exciting sport, come out to the Redman football game tomorrow and see a halftime exhibition of rugby and its evolution into modern day football. It should be informative for everyone, including the performers, and hell, it might just be the highlight of the football game, but that's another story.

SPORTS

According to our crystal ball

by Oleg Gilbert Zadorozny
and Michel Roger Zelnick

Well, here we go again. Last March 26, in the final issue of the 63rd volume of the McGill Daily, we fearlessly gave you our predictions for the outcome of the National Baseball League's two pennant races. Lest you forget, we chose the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Los Angeles Dodgers to take their divisions. Six months later, as you are all too aware, the inevitable happened, they did just as we had foreseen, and clinched a playoff spot.

Not satisfied with leaving well enough alone, we are launching into a season of predictions designed to convince those unfaithful about our readership of the great powers of forecasting we possess and use solely in the pursuit of truth and justice.

We do this in compliance with the oath we took when sworn in as sports editors of the Daily which binds us to put all selfish and profitable interests behind us in serving you, the readership.

NFL REPORT

Home team in bold:

Giants by 5 over Atlanta. Bill Arnsparger's "53" defence has done well in its three previous games. The only difficulties it had were against the Patriots two Sunday's ago. Considering what Plunkett, Herron, and Stingly did against Miami and Los Angeles, the New Yorkers can't be faulted. The Falcons have no quarterback, but are sound in the other 21 positions. New York has the momentum after surprising Dallas 14-6 last week. Atlanta's three losses (last week they gave in to the Saints) don't auger well for their chances. Look for Falcon coach Van Brocklin to get the hook at about 4 pm EST on Sunday. Van Brocklin once got rid of Tarkenton and labelled him a loser. There'll be no tears for the Dutchman in these pages Monday.

Patriots by 14½ over Baltimore. What can you say about this one? Ram coach Chuck Knox calls the Pats the hottest team in football. Jim Plunkett's fine arm has been finding Vataha and Stingley open in the best defensive secondaries in football. Mack Herron, formerly of the Winnipeg Blue Bombers, and defacto MVP in the CFL a couple of years back,

leads the team on the ground behind USC's Rose Bowl here Sam 'Bam' Cunningham. Interestingly enough, for all the raves that Herron is getting below the border as the most exciting player in football so far this year, the fact remains that Montreal's Johnny Rodgers is actually a more allround breakaway threat than Minny Mack.

Baltimore remains a classic case of the blatant incompetency in the front office in sports. The innocent guy (former coach Schnellenburger) gets sacked when the bumbler (GM Joe Thomas) gets the rewards (new head coach). The once proud Colts are now the softest mattress team in the league. **Bills** by 7 over **Green Bay**. O.J.'s ankle should be mended by gametime, and coupled with the now potent passing attack of Joe Ferguson to J.D. Hill and Ahmad Rashad, the Bills should romp over the weakly quarterbacked Packers. If the strong Green Bay defense can't keep the Bills' offense contained, it could develop into a rout.

Bears by 2 over New Orleans. Not much to choose between the two clubs here. Chicago was effective in containing Minnesota in their 11-7 loss last week, while the Saints were equally good in topping Atlanta. While Archie Manning is a better quarterback than Gary Huff, the Bears' defense impresses more. Chicago gets the nod because of that old home crowd advantage.

Redskins by 3 over Cincinnati. This is another toughtie which is difficult to focus on in our crystal ball. The Bengals are a youthful team stocked notably by Boobie Clarke and rookie Davis in the offensive backfield, with the exciting Issac Curtis at wide receiver. The Redskins have the old pros like Larry Brown, Roy Jefferson, and Charley Taylor working for them. Washington has not done well on the ground recently, despite their big 30-3 defeat of Denver on Monday night. The big difference figures to be on defense, and the kicking games. Washington excels at both, especially since placekicker Mark Mosely regained his field goal form. George Allen needs the win much more than Paul Brown does. The NFC East looks like the most competitive division this year.

Raiders by 17 over **Cleveland**. Last year Cleveland had no offense, but a fine defense headed by middle linebacker Bob Babich. This year Bob Babich is still there, but the defense joins the offense in oblivion, and coach Nick Skorich could lose his job. The Raiders, meanwhile, have developed into one of the most awesome clubs in football as witnessed last Sunday when the demolished Pittsburgh. If Oakland doesn't slouch all day, their score may reach 40.

Cowboys by 2 over Minnesota. The Vikings haven't done well on offense despite winning their first three games (they scored 18 points in the last two weeks...one more than the Redmen). Dallas lost their last two games and are fired up. Roger Staubach is angry at himself, and everyone knows he can't play that many bad games in a row. With Carrison and Newhouse in the backfield behind the powerful offensive line, and Golden Richards, Drew Pearson, and Billy-Joe Dupree catching passes, even the vaunted Minnesota defense will have their hands full. With two games against Washington and one against Oakland to come, its win or else for Dallas. We believe, that they won't dissappoint their fans at home for the second consecutive week.

Broncos by 5 over **Kansas City**. Don't get fooled by Denver's poor record. The hardest part of the season is over for them old pros like Charley Johnson seem to bounce back quickly after humiliating losses like the one last Monday.

Steelers by 10 over **Houston**. Pittsburgh is hurting, and the quarterback problem has suddenly reappeared. Gilliam has done well at times but seems intimidated by doomsday defenses like the Raiders this year, and the Dolphins last year when he threw four interceptions in the first quarter. Everyone must remember that he is only a second year man and still lacks the maturity of a veteran. Houston seems to have improved, and Sid Gillman is partially vindicated for his moves as coach.

Eagles by 9 over **San Diego**. The Chargers have shown well this season

by defeating Cincinnati and almost toppling the Dolphins. Philadelphia has a great offense, last year, and still does. It must be remembered that once a team attains a solid defense, the wide open offense mysteriously disappears.

Fourty-niners pick 'em against St. Louis. This is the contest which will decide which team might be for real. If San Francisco takes the game it will put them in first place and in good shape before heading to Detroit in preparation for the deadly Rams. The Cardinals have been lucky this year, especially in Washington. All in all, though, they do have a good club and we do lean slightly more in their favour than San Francisco. The Fourty-niners rate basically even because of the four point home team advantage.

Rams by 13 over **Detroit**. When the Rams get more than a touchdown lead against you, they usually pile on the points to ridiculous totals. Detroit hasn't really lost badly this year, but Harold Jackson and Lance Rentzel's fingers on the receiving end of John Hadl aerials should change this situation. Greg Landry, where are you?

Baseball prognostication

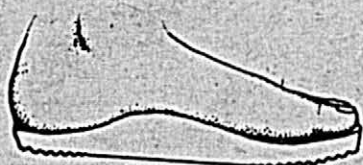
If you're still with us, perhaps you'll remember our boast about taking the Pirates and Dodgers in baseball. Now, we'll take a step farther.

Dodgers in four. Ace Don Sutton is back in form and should take the opener if Alton leaves him in for the full nine. The Pirates aren't as well rounded a club as the Dodgers, and don't have a home run advantage they might have had in previous years.

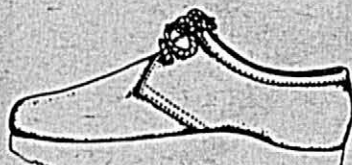
Athletics in five. Oakland never seems to win a series in less than the full amount of games allotted. Baltimore is a shadow of the team they were a year ago with Palmer, Bumbry, and Coggins putting out a fraction of the totals they did in 1973. Look for Reggie Jackson to rip the cover off the ball, and for Campy Campaneris to be acclaimed the best shortstop in baseball.

Well, there you have it. Remember, you heard it first in the McGill Daily. Now please do us a favour and stop laughing.

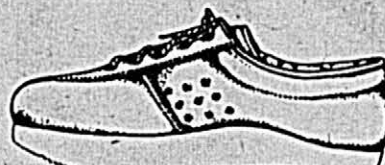
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